The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6335. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FISK MURDER.

Imposing and Elaborate Funeral Services Yesterday.

The Body Laid in State in the Grand Opera-House.

A Great Crowd of People View the Remains.

Military Honors Accorded the Victim.

Commencement of the Coroner's Investigation.

Shrewd Line of Defense Hinted at by Stokes' Counsel.

THE FUNERAL.

An Immense Crowd and Striking Ceremonies—The Lying in State at the Grand Opera-House—Military Honors Paid to the Remains—The Procession and Departure of the Cortege.

The funeral ceremonies over the body of the late JAMES FISK, Jr., yesterday, attracted one of the largest crowds ever assembled together in this City. The extraordinary circumstances surrounding the tragedy, coupled with the notoriety of the principals, gave to yesterday's events an interest which otherwise would not attach itself to the obsequies of a man like the deceased. Many were, of course, present in hopes of gratifying a morbid curiosity so frequently manifested on such occasions. Despite the crowd and press of people, everything passed off quietly and with decorum.

When it became known that the murdered man's remains would lie in state at the Grand Opera-house, the vestibule of the offices of the Erie Railway Company was soon crowded with sight-seers representing every grade of society, anxious to get a glimpse of all that remained of a man whose history had been so remarkable. At his late residence a large concourse of people also gathered in consequence of an impression that the service would take place there previous to the removal of the body to the Opera-house, but on being informed by the Police that such would not be the case they quietly moved away, leaving the house deserted, save by a few knowing ones who hoped to catch a sight of the body as it was brought out, for in the hall of the house a temporary bier had been erected, and there the coffin, which was covered with beautiful flowers woven into various emblems, was stationed till it was removed to the Opera-house, and it was there the body was viewed by Coroner YOUNG and the jury.

AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Here the scene was one long to be remembered. The stoops of the houses in the immediate vicinity of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue were crowded, chiefly by ladies, the majority of whom were attired in semi-mourning, while the array of gentlemen dressed in sombre costumes, and the subdued voices and decorious behavior of all present, was a good indication that they had been gathered together by something more than a mere morbid curiosity. Every window commanding a view of the Opera-house was also occupied, while the street Arabs mounted lamp-posts and wagons to compensate themselves for the shortness of their stature. At 9½ the crowd was so great that hundreds must have been unable to see anything, except the moving mass of heads all around. Over the Grand Opera-house, floated at half-mast the national ensign. In the interior of the building is an immense hall completely surrounded by a large gallery, the private offices of the Erie Railway Company being at one end. The front of this gallery was festooned with black and white muslin, caught up at intervals with black and white satin rosettes, while over the entrance to the private office there was a handsomely-framed, engraved portrait of the deceased in his full regimentals, as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, around which was festooned an American flag, while on each side hung the flag of the Ninth. The gilding and the carving on the galleries was also effectually concealed, hiding the gold branches of the chandelier, all of which added to impart a deeper shade to the prevailing gloom. JAY GOULD and three of the Erie Directors were in their office, the former engaged in directing the ceremonies. In the morning the Directors met and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Board, have heard with the deepest regret of the death of our fellow-director and associate JAMES FISK, Jr., who, in the full vigor of his life and without a moment's warning, has fallen by the hand of an assassin.

Resolved, That we will cherish forever the memory of our associate for his untiring efforts to make the railway of this Company a useful servant of the public, for which it was created, for his remarkable executive ability, for his unselfish devotion to his friends, for his unostentatious but munificent charities, and for his generous and manly nature, which endeared him to his associates and to all the officers and employes of the Company.

Resolved, That in token of our respect, we will today follow his body from his late residence to the railway station, and a Committee of this Board will then accompany it to its last resting place in his native State.

Resolved, That we offer our respectful condolence to the widow and family of the deceased, assuring them of our profound sympathy with them in their loss and of our confident belief that when the truth respecting his administration of the affairs of this Company shall be fully known, the memory of our departed friend will be vindicated and the cloud of calumny that has surrounded his name will be forever dispersed.

The Committee consisted of JOHN HILTON, HENRY THOMPSON and Dr. ELDRIDGE.

The officers of the Ninth assembled in the hall soon after 10 o'clock, attired in full uniform, wearing the accustomed crape on the left arm and the hilt of the sword. The rest of the command formed in Twenty-third-street, the regiment being the guard of honor. According to the original programme the mournful procession was to have started at 11 o'clock, but it was delayed some time. Long before that hour the wives of the Directors and principal officers began to arrive, as well as many other ladies, who had been able to procure admission. All were dressed in deep mourning, and many were in tears. Prominent among these were Miss MORSE and her brother, the former weeping bitterly. Some surprise was expressed by many at the genuine sorrow which was so general, for it seemed to be from no desire for outward show, but simply a token of honest grief. The men of the Ninth, especially, evidently felt the deprivation very much. They spoke of the deceased with a tenderness which at times was touching.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY.

At 11½ o'clock there was a sudden movement among the crowd in the Erie Building, and the body of Col. FISK was borne to the bier prepared for its reception, by the following gentlemen belonging to the Ninth Regiment, Adj. ALLIEN, Lieut. W. P. MONTGOMERY, JOHN H. WOOD, EDWARD W. BOWLEND, GEORGE A. HUSSEY, ALONZO P. BACON and GEO. W. PALFREY, who were a special committee to take charge of the body until it should arrive at the depot for transportation to Brattleboro. They also formed a guard of honor while the body was lying in state. As it was borne through the crowd there was a stillness as of death. The military had formed in line on both sides of the street, and stood with presented arms from the time the remains had left the house until it entered the hall of the Opera-house. Every head in the crowd was uncovered, and although among those who were furthest off there was a pressing forward and a straining to catch a sight of the coffin, there was nothing unseemly or rude.

The catafalque was received at the top of the stairs by Col. BRAINE and other officers of the Ninth, and placed in the centre of the vestibule, resting on a rich velvet pall, on which rested crowns, crosses and other devices, composed of tube-roses and camelias, while beautiful lilies were scattered over the corpse, which was clothed in full regimentals, the cap and sword resting on the body. The face, with the exception of its pallor, was unchanged, and no one unless knowing the circumstances would have believed that FISK had died a violent death. The position of the head increased somewhat the always massive proportions of the lower jaw, but in other respects the face was that of a man asleep. The body was contained in a handsome rosewood casket, with gold-plated handles and a splendid plate bearing the inscription:

JAMES FISK, JR.,
Died Jan. 7, 1872,
In the 37th year
of his age.

When the body had been arranged the undertaker took his place at the head of the bier, Lieut.-Col. BRAINE and officers of the Ninth acting as a guard of honor. Among others conspicuous around the catafalque were Judge Spencer, of the Superior Court; Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. Archer, Mr. Tull, Dr. Eldridge, Mr. Sherwood, the Messrs. Fields, Thomas D. Sherman, Mr. Beach, Dr. Simmons, Mr. Beldon, Mr. Bach, Mr. Harley, Mr. Ramsell, Director Erie Railway; Mr. John B. Peck, Mr. Blanchard, General Superintendent Erie Railway; Mr. Barr, Passenger Superintendent Erie Railway; Mr. A. Lane, Counsel to Erie Railway Company; Mr. Henry Thompson, and Ex-Judge Fullerton.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The public were now admitted to view the body. Entering by the Twenty-third-street entrance, the spectators filed in a long line past the casket, and passing through the building, left by the door opening on Eighth-avenue. Among the first to take the last look at the dead were several ladies professionally connected with the Grand Opera-house. Their grief seemed almost uncontrollable. Many of those who followed in the continuous line were also in tears, and all were reverent. One man who, it was said, had been the Colonel's barber, reverently placed one hand on the dead man's brow, and with the other gently twisted the dead man's moustache. He, too, was plainly in deep grief. The "lying in state" continued till 1 o'clock, and at that hour the funeral services began in the presence of the Erie directors, the officers of the Ninth Regiment and the personal friends of the deceased, some occupying seats around the coffin, while others stood in groups around the hall.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The Episcopal burial service was read by Chaplain FLAGG, of the Ninth Regiment. In the midst of the prayers, the wife, mother and sister were brought and seated near the catafalque. They were evidently in deep sorrow, and as their sobs and sighs broke forth, the scene was a most affecting one. The Chaplain concluded the service by announcing that the funeral exercises would be concluded to-morrow at Brattleboro. The relatives then advanced to take their last look at the body, the ladies bending over and kissing the lips of the deceased. The Ninth Regiment Band, the Aschenbrodel Verein, the officers of the Third Brigade, and the entire Ninth Regiment, then filed through the hall, taking a hasty look at the body and departed by the eastern entrance. At this point the persons belonging to the Narraganset Steam-ship Company's steamers arrived, under the escort of a body of Police, and with some difficulty made their way to the vestibule and appeared to be deeply impressed by the sublime spectacle.

At a few minutes before 2 o'clock the coffin was closed, draped with the American flag, and was then borne by the guard of honor to the hearse, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers:

Col. EMMONS CLARK, Seventh Regiment.
Col. GEO. D. SCOTT, Eighth Regiment.
Col. WM. B. ALLEN, Fifty-fifth Regiment.
Col. FRANK STOREY, Sixth Regiment.
Col. JOSIAH PORTER, Twenty-second Regiment.
Lieut.-Col. A. P. WEBSTER, First Regiment.

On reaching the hearse, which awaited it in Twenty-third-street, the body was placed in its position, and the pall-bearers stood beside the hearse, the Erie directors and the officers of the Ninth preceding it, while the officers of the Third Brigade followed. The Ninth Regiment was drawn up in line on the south side of Twenty-third-street, the right resting on Eighth-avenue. As the coffin was brought into the street, the band, assisted by the Aschenbrodel Verein, played a solemn dirge.

THE PROCESSION.

At 2 o'clock the procession started from the Grand Opera-house. At this point of the proceedings the scene was a most impressive one. Every available spot from which the procession could be viewed was occupied, while the solemn stillness that prevailed added to its solemnity. Most of the stores in Eighth-avenue were closed, and the blinds in the private houses in Twenty-third-street were generally drawn, and small flags draped with crape floated from the telegraph and lamp poles. The following was the order of the procession:

First came a body of Police one hundred strong, then the Band of the Ninth Regiment, playing "The Dead March in Saul." After the band came a large number of persons in the employ of the Erie Railroad, wearing badges of crape on their left arms. Next followed the Veteran Corp of the regiment, Lieut.-Col. BRAINE and Staff, and the other officers of the Ninth. Then came the Ninth Regiment in full force, marching in triple line and presenting a splendid appearance. Next followed the hearse containing the corpse and drawn by four black horses, richly caparisoned. Following it was Col. FISK's favorite charger, a splendid black horse, led by a tall, colored groom, and, in accordance with military precedent, a pair of spurred boots were inserted in the stirrups of the empty saddle, with the toes turned backward. The officers of the Third Brigade and another detachment of Erie officials followed, and finally came the carriages, extending nearly a quarter of a mile in line. In the first was JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railroad; then came FREDERICK A. LANE, MORTIMER SMITH and others prominently connected with the great railroad. After these came the carriages of the private friends of the deceased.

The column moved through Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue to the New-Haven Depot, in Twenty-seventh-street, where the remains were placed on board the cars for conveyance to Brattleboro'. The whole route was thronged with spectators, who seemed deeply impressed by the spectacle. Fifth-avenue presented a striking appearance, the denizens of that neighborhood filling all the windows, balconies, and door-steps. On the procession arriving at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, the Ninth formed into two lines, and the cortége passed between them. The remains were then placed in a special car, specially prepared for them, and the wife, mother, and sister of the deceased were escorted to the car assigned them by Capt. FULLER. The officers of the Ninth, the Erie Committee and the friends of the deceased filled the remaining cars of the train, which was heavily draped, both inside and outside, with crape. It left shortly after amid breathless silence, and was watched with eager eyes till it was out of sight. The procession then returned, the carriages and the civilians going home, the Ninth Regiment marching to its armory, where it was quietly dismissed.

And thus passed from sight the mortal remains of one who might have been a vast power for good, had he made use of the glorious opportunities vouchsafed to him. Doubtless he had noble qualities, but they were hidden from the eyes of men, while his vices seemed to be on every man's lips.

THE INQUEST.

Swearing-In the Jury and Viewing the Body—Singular Line of Defense Foreshadowed—Examination of the Coachman and the Hotel Porters.

The jury in the case of the late JAMES FISK, Jr., were called together by Coroner YOUNG, yesterday morning, and met at the Erie Railroad office, where they were sworn by him. The late residence of the deceased, No. 313 West Twenty-third-street was next visited, where the body of the murdered man was viewed by the jury. The Coroner having made arrangements for the use of the Court of Special Sessions, the inquest began there at 3 P.M. As it was not generally known that the inquest would take place at the Tombs the number of spectators was not very large. The only precautions that had been taken to prevent the carrying out of any of the rumored threats against the life of STOKES was the keeping of the off platoon of the Sixth Precinct Police in reserve at the Station-house near by in Franklin-street. A few minutes before 3 o'clock the jurors began dropping in, and punctual to the minute Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN MCKEON and WILLARD BARTLETT, counsel for the prisoner, arrived. Ex-Judge FULLERTON, CHARLES S. SPENCER, and Mr. BEACH appeared on the part of the friends of the victim. Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN was also present in behalf of the people. The jurors were adjacent to the witness-stand.

As soon as the preliminaries were arranged Coroner YOUNG directed Capt. BYRNES to bring in the prisoner. A few minutes of suspense elapsed, the prison door opened and STOKES appeared.

A marked silence fell on all present while the accused walked to the seat pointed out to him. He was fashionably dressed, as usual with him. He looked nervous and dejected, and sat a little to the rear and between Mr. GRAHAM and MCKEON, kept his body bent over, and listened to the examination of witnesses with close attention. Occasionally, when some vital or curious point was given in the testimony, he would raise his head, make a movement as though he would like to interrupt the witness. He would then turn to his counsel with a painful smile upon his face, and again bow his head to listen to the evidence that tended to prove him a murderer.

Coroner YOUNG then addressed the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You have already been charged by me that you are to make a true inquest into the cause of the death of JAMES FISK, Jr. I do not propose to say anything to you in regard to the merits of this case, one way or the other, nor to reiterate what I told you this morning. I will proceed directly to elicit evidence, and only ask that you will give that evidence the attention it demands.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM then said: Before your Honor commences with the investigation I would like to make some remarks; because when you have commenced, it will be deemed irregular for counsel to speak. There seems to be a determination in certain quarters to infect the atmosphere of this court-room with a murderous feeling in regard to this case.

Coroner YOUNG—Does the gentleman propose to argue a point?

Mr. GRAHAM—I propose to submit two legal questions.

Coroner YOUNG remarked that on the inquests after the July riots he had refused Mr. MEANY the right to interfere in the proceedings, and must do the same now.

Mr. GRAHAM—I want to submit two legal points. As a citizen I have a right to come here and see that you conduct this investigation before a jury. It was easy for friends to come around and conceal any evidence of violence that might have been made by the unfortunate deceased at the time of the shooting. Mr. GRAHAM then read the statute making it unlawful for any person except the Coroner to willfully touch the body of any person found dead, about the cause of whose death there are any reasonable grounds for suspicion of murder. The penalty for an infraction of this law was one year's imprisonment or a fine of $500, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Coroner YOUNG said that the jury had been regularly summoned and sworn to hear the testimony, and would render a verdict according to the testimony given. He did not propose to inquire into the merits of the case.

Mr. GRAHAM—I ask you to put before this jury evidence relating to the condition of Mr. FISK's body from the very time that he sustained this injury down to the time of his death.

A brief argument then ensued between Mr. GRAHAM and the Coroner, and it was soon evident that Mr. GRAHAM proposed to commence the defense of his client before the Coroner's Jury.

JOHN T. REDMOND, a porter of the Grand Central Hotel, who saw the shooting, was the first witness examined. His story, in brief, was as follows: At about 4 o'clock Mr. STOKES entered the hotel while he, witness, was standing on duty at the door of the ladies' entrance; Mr. STOKES ascended the stairs, and about ten minutes afterward Mr. FISK's carriage drove up; Mr. FISK asked if Mrs. Moss was in; witness told him that she was not; Mr. FISK then asked if her daughter was in, and if he would go upstairs and see; The witness did not go upstairs, but told Mr. FISK that Miss Moss was in her grandmother's room; Mr. FISK started to go upstairs and witness then heard the first shot fired, and Mr. FISK cry, "Oh!" the second shot was then fired, and heard by the witness, and Mr. FISK fell down about six steps; he got up and walked to the base of the stairs, turned around and looked up to see if Mr. STOKES was there; Mr. FISK then walked upstairs and was helped by some gentleman to enter the reception-room; witness saw no more until Mr. STOKES was recognized by Mr. FISK. The witness was then cross-examined by the Coroner and jury.

CORONER—He looked up and saw Mr. STOKES?

WITNESS—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Mr. STOKES standing? A.—He was standing at the head of the stairs.

Q.—Did Mr. STOKES have anything in his hand? A.—Yes, Sir, he had.

Q.—Did you notice what it was? A.—I did not.

Q.—What did Mr. STOKES say to you? A.—Not a word passed between us.

Q.—Have you told us all you know about it? A.—Yes, all that I know about it.

Q.—You say that you saw Mr. FISK look upstairs to see if Mr. STOKES was there or not? A.—I did not say that.

Q.—I understood you to say so?

A.—I said that I looked up and saw Mr. STOKES.

The written testimony was here read.

JOHN GRAHAM, while the Coroner's deputy was looking over his notes, remarked that everybody in the room had so understood the witness.

Counsel was putting a question to the witness when the Coroner said if counsel had any questions to ask to put them in writing.

Mr. GRAHAM said that it was important to put those questions, in view of the present state of feeling in this case.

A motion for the employment of a stenographer to insure accuracy in the taking of the testimony was, after some objection on the part of the Coroner, who doubted his authority to do so, agreed to.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. STOKES before? A.—Never.

Q.—Where is Mr. STOKES?

He is here, was answered from the body of the Court.

CORONER—I asked the witness.

Q.—You say the occurrence took place at about four o'clock; was there any light except what came from the windows? A.—Yes, Sir; from the gas.

Mr. GRAHAM—The gas was lighted, was it? A.—Some of the jets were burning.

Q.—From what direction did Mr. STOKES enter the hotel? I can't say; I did not see him until he entered.

Q.—What position did he stand in? [The witness stood up and took a position in illustration.] "His left hand was on the banisters;" he did not see him until he heard the first shot fired; he was positive that there were only two shots; he saw three or four gentlemen entering the reception-room; they went into room No. 213. Witness was asked again if he was in the room when STOKES was recognized by FISK, and again replied in the affirmative. Several other questions of an apparently unimportant character were then put to the witness, when Mr. MCKEON, counsel for STOKES, suddenly asked who sent these questions up to the Coroner. The Coroner was about to explain, when Mr. GRAHAM, who had been corrected by the Coroner earlier in the proceedings for putting ambiguous questions, remarked indignantly that his questions had not been put in an intelligible manner. They were sitting in the midst of a solemn scene, and it was not right to muzzle him and call him to account for a verbal inaccuracy.

Mr. MCKEON repeated that he wanted to know what gentlemen were sending up questions, and appealed to District-Attorney SULLIVAN to know whether some of the questions—evidently, as he thought, in the interest of the prosecution—were not unwarranted.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that he would submit to any questions that were pertinent, and that would elicit such information as was required by the jury.

Mr. MCKEON charged Mr. FULLERTON, counsel for FISK's friends, with having put some of those questions. Mr. BEACH said that he had put two of the questions himself. He had no wish to obtrude in these proceedings. He appeared there as a citizen interested in the inquest. He had been a friend of Mr. STOKES, and knew him when STOKES and FISK were friends. He came there at the request of friends of Mr. FISK.

Mr. MCKEON and District-Attorney SULLIVAN had then a short argument in regard to the admissibility of certain questions. Mr. SULLIVAN explained some of the duties required of the jury. Mr. GRAHAM, in answer to the District-Attorney, said that in one of the papers there was a statement that STOKES would be tried and condemned in thirty days. Such a statement was, he said, calculated to arouse a sentiment dangerous to the prisoner's prospects. He was certain that when his client's side of the question should be heard, that a different feeling would prevail in the community. He believed that the sympathy would be on the other side and against the man who unfortunately came to his death.

The witness, after describing the gas-light at the head of the hotel staircase, and stating that its object was to light the staircase, was dismissed.

THOMAS HART was next called. He stated that he works at the Grand Central Hotel; about four o'clock he was going to work at cleaning the gas globes upstairs, while REDMOND was below at the door; the stairs led to Broadway; Mr. FISK was coming upstairs about the time he referred to; he was not acquainted with Mr. FISK; he saw Mr. STOKES coming stealthily along the hall at the first parlor at the left of the staircase; Mr. STOKES was alone, and walked hurriedly but stealthily, keeping close to the wall; he heard Mr. STOKES say, when he saw Mr. FISK, "Now I have got you," and heard FISK say "Oh, don't." Witness was standing six feet behind Mr. STOKES, and was looking right at him; two shots were fired in quick succession; he did not stop to assist Mr. FISK, but followed Mr. STOKES; Mr. STOKES had his overcoat unbuttoned, and carried his right hand in his overcoat pocket; as he passed the parlor, he threw something in the room; his eye was constantly on Mr. STOKES from the time that he first saw him at the parlor until the time that he saw him shoot Mr. FISK; he did not observe whether he had a cane in his hand or not. The witness was somewhat uncertain about the precise time of the occurrence; he did not see REDMOND there at the time; he had never had any conversation about what evidence he was to give with either Mr. SPENCER or Ex-Judge FULLERTON; nobody had conversed with him about the affair; he had not been interviewed by a reporter; he did not know that he was guilty in not giving an alarm; he had followed STOKES, but he went too quick for him to catch him.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN was next examined and stated that he was acquainted with Col. FISK; he had last seen him at the Erie Railroad office on the day of the shooting; when the witness was leaving the office, about half-past three o'clock, he saw Mr. STOKES in a coupé, sitting in the right hand corner, with his eyes looking up to the windows, of the office; he did not think STOKES saw him; it was an hour and a half after he left the office and had seen Mr. STOKES that he heard of the shooting; he never knew Mr. FISK to be armed; he had always understood that Mr. STOKES carried a pistol; he had known STOKES about four or five years.

BENJAMIN C. ALLEN was then called, and testified that he with Mr. POWERS and Mr. MCGOWAN seized STOKES, and he identified the prisoner as the man.

PATRICK MCGOWAN, engineer of the Grand Central Hotel, testified to having helped to secure the prisoner after the tragedy.

LAWRENCE COHEN, a hackney coachman, was then called and testified that he was engaged by STOKES, whom he knew by sight, to drive him from the City Hall to the Hoffman House. [He pointed out STOKES as the man who had engaged him.] He drove his passenger to the Hoffman House, from thence to Twenty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, stopped on the corner for a short time, and then drove down to the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street; here STOKES got out and walked up Broadway, after paying witness $2; he saw STOKES walk a block up the street before he drove off; the clock in the front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel marked the hour 3¾ P. M. when he had reached that point from the City Hall.

After the dismissal of this witness, Coroner YOUNG said that, owing to the lateness of the hour, (6 o'clock,) he deemed it advisable to adjourn the inquest until today at 3 P. M.

The Court-room became crowded during the inquest, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mrs. Mansfield Still at Home—A Reporter Interviews Her and Gets Arrested for Doing So—The House Guarded by Police to Prevent Her Escape.

Early last evening a reporter rang the door-bell of the brown-stone mansion, No. 359 West Twenty-third-street, occupied by Mrs. HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, and waited for admittance. The heavy outside door was locked, the hall was dark, and the windows of the first floor omitted but a very faint light. In a few seconds a woman came to the door and opened it sufficiently wide to allow her to look through.

"What do you want, Sir?"

The reporter handed his private card, marked in penciling on a corner "on business," through the chink, and asked if the lady would not hand it to Mrs. MANSFIELD. The card was taken and the head disappeared for a couple of seconds, and again appeared, and asked what was the nature of the business, adding, "unless it is very important Mrs. MANSFIELD can't see you." The door was opened a little wider, and the reporter, getting a full view of the face, recognized it, in the light of a gas-lamp opposite, to be that of Mrs. MANSFIELD herself.

Having learned that a scribe who had attempted to get get an interview some time before had, on revealing his business, been ignominiously flung out of doors, and not wishing to experience similar treatment, the reporter replied that he would call again when Mrs. MANSFIELD would be more at leisure. He had gained the principal object of his visit, finding out if Mrs. MANSFIELD was still in the City. He bade the lady good evening and walked quickly down the steps of the high stoop and turned up by Eighth-avenue. He had not gone ten paces when a policeman, with a dirty shawl rolled around his neck, and a mass of red unkempt hair hanging over his shoulders, rushed across the street, and flourishing his club caught the reporter by the shoulder and shook him roughly demanding in a gruff voice:

"What was you doing in there?"

"In where?" asked the reporter quietly.

"In Mrs. MANSFIELD's."

"I was doing nothing in there, because I was not in."

"An' didn't I see you with my own eyes, coming out?" replied the guardian of law and order; "come along, you're my prisoner."

"All right," said the scribe, and cheerily walked with the red-headed policeman, in dirty shawl and snow shoes, to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, in Twentieth-street. Here he was charged with being seen coming out of Mrs. MANSFIELD's residence. The reporter denied that he had been in the house, but the policeman, MICHAEL BARRY, insisted that he had seen him come out of the house. The Sergeant was puzzled, and the reporter came to his relief by suggesting that if it were an offense to be in the residence of Mrs. MANSFIELD, he could easily prove that he was not, if the Sergeant would send an officer to the place with one of the reporter's cards, asking if such a person had been inside. The officer soon returned and reported having seen Mrs. MANSFIELD, to whom he showed the card, and who told him the same story the reporter had told. The Sergeant laughingly discharged the prisoner, apologizing for BARRY, who was, he said, a green member of the force, and did not know his duty.

The Sergeant explained that the residence of Mrs. MANSFIELD was guarded with Police to prevent her escape, and probably BARRY took the reporter to be that lady in disguise. BARRY said he would swear the reporter did not go up the stoop and that he came out of the house, for like a true Cerberus he was crouched behind a tree watching. The reporter is prepared to swear that he did go up the stoop, rang the bell and did not come out of the house. To the two latter facts Mrs. MANSFIELD will testify.

The Effect of Fisk's Death on the Erie Suits.

It is expected that the death of Mr. FISK will cause a change in the Erie suits which have been brought in the United States Circuit Court, in some of which he appeared as a co-defendant, and in others as one of the plaintiffs. The most of the cases have been in litigation for a long time, and involve large sums of money, together with legal questions in regard to contracts, &c. By some it is believed that the suits will be abandoned altogether in consequence of FISK's demise.

Stokes in the Tombs.

The prisoner slept soundly on Sunday night, and arose yesterday morning at 7¾ o'clock. He breakfasted with a good appetite at 9 o'clock, after which he scanned the morning papers, which were brought him at his request. As he read them, one of his jailors says, a smile occasionally played over his face as his eye met some allusion to himself, and occasionally he would frown, and there would be an angry flash in his eyes. Soon after his breakfast, he was visited by a younger brother, with whom he spent considerable time in conversation. He appeared to feel his position somewhat more than he did on Sunday, inasmuch as he was more quiet and thoughtful. The prisoner, during Sunday night, was confined in cell No. 50, in the second tier, a wretched abode, without the slightest attempt at comfort or even cleanliness apparent in it. Here the brothers had their first interview, but at 10 o'clock he was taken from No. 50 and placed in cell No. 57—the cell occupied by HAGGERTY, who is awaiting trial for the voucher robbery. As he passed from his cell, every other prisoner advanced to his prison bars to gain a sight of their distinguished companion. No. 57, the cell in which he was placed while No. 50 was being cleaned and made more habitable, has been the abiding place of HAGGERTY for a considerable time. On entering, STOKES sat quietly down on a chair, taking very little notice of anything around him. At 11½ o'clock his brother again visited him, having been sent to the Hoffman House to procure some clothing and toilet necessities. He was shortly afterward dispatched again, and soon after returned with some collars, cuffs and socks, and some half dozen cravats. About midday STOKES was removed to his old cell, No. 50, which had in the meantime been made decent. During the afternoon a rumor prevailed throughout the City that he had committed suicide, but when it became known about an hour afterward that he had appeared before the Coroner, of course the alarm subsided.

The prisoner was also visited during the day by his lawyers, who held a long consultation with him.

District-Attorney GARVIN says he will take no action in the case until the conclusion of the inquest.

About Town Last Evening.

At the Grand Central Hotel last evening, the sad tragedy which was enacted there was the subject of discussion in every mouth. Crowds of people had called there during the day to look at the spot where FISK fell. Almost every pedestrian going up or down Broadway waited one moment to look into the "ladies' entrance." The guests from the country and abroad who arrived during the day, took new and special interest in examining the hotel which for the first time has been the object of public excitement. The ladies now shun the entrance set apart for themselves, and prefer to enter at the general door, and either walk up stairs or go inside the elevator.

At the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the excitement over FISK's death had not much abated, each party finding new interest in the recital of the mournful event.

Mrs. MANSFIELD's house was in darkness last evening, only one light to be seen, and that up stairs on the third story. A few persons were to be seen standing on the sidewalk, silently talking and pointing to the house in which resided the principal cause of the murder.

Darkness reigned in the Grand Opera-house, no one being present either in the theatre or Erie offices. In the saloons surrounding the neighborhood the tragedy was the topic of conversation, and all the good deeds of Mr. FISK were recalled and commented upon.

The reporter learned from persons in the neighborhood that Mr. FISK left the Erie offices about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Passing down stairs he asked a young man to make him a glass of lemonade, which he drank, and then walked to his carriage, and was driven off. "Poor fellow," said the young man, wiping away a tear, "I little thought that it was the last time I should ever see the Colonel walk." Several members of the Ninth Regiment were found rather sadly discussing the affair.

PHILIP EDER, while looking at the funeral procession yesterday, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, was assaulted by JAMES THOMPSON, who attempted to steal his watch. THOMPSON was arrested and committed for trial by Justice HOGAN.

The Erie Railway offices and shops in New-Jersey were closed yesterday in consequence of the death of the Vice-President of the Company.

The Feeling in Wall-Street.

The murder of FISK was, of course, the topic of conversation everywhere down-town yesterday. Business men meeting for the first time since the tragedy, discussed it in all its bearings from a business point of view. But its effect upon the stock of the Erie Railroad was the subject most earnestly considered, especially among the brokers in Wall-street and their customers. The Bulls at first had it all their own way. On Sunday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the price had been run up to 39 after it was known that FISK was dead. This was a rise of 4¼ per cent. from the closing prices of Saturday. Yesterday morning the quotation before the Board met was 38½, and the transactions were exceedingly lively. Many who had been holding Erie at low figures month after month, and in some cases year after year, now saw their opportunity of clearing themselves, and stacks of it were placed upon the market. As fast as it was offered it was taken, and for a time the combat was lively. Those who bought, of course, anticipated a speedy rise, and those who sold were generally parties who had long been overburdened with the stock, and had become too much disgusted with it to anticipate anything from holding it longer. The supply was greater than the demand, and the price gradually went off until it settled down at 36¾ to 36⅞.

The future of Erie under the present circumstances was the subject of much earnest talk. Some said that the death of FISK and the impending overthrow, through legislative and other agencies, of the combinations that had so long kept it in the hands of the present management must result in placing an honest Board of Directors at the head of its affairs, and would without doubt enhance the value of the property. Others held that the property had been so completely ruined by FISK, GOULD and their associates that it would be long before it could recover and that at present it was a better sale than purchase.

Concerning the assassination itself there was everywhere but one opinion, and that was that, whatever might have been the character of the victim, the crime was one without excuse and calling for speedy punishment. JAMES FISK, Jr., as may well be imagined, was not a favorite in Wall-street.

The Coloncley of the Ninth Regiment.

Scarcely have the remains of Col. FISK been removed from the City for interment, when schemes are set on foot to secure an eligible successor in the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard. As is well known, FISK secured his election to the position of commanding officer of the Ninth by liberal promises of lucrative positions on the Erie Railway to certain officers in the regiment. The bargain and sale was effected through one ORANGE H. STEVENS, and Lieut.-Col. BRAINE and Major HITCHCOCK were given employment in the Erie offices immediately after the election. Col. FISK, though he was wholly ignorant of the practical duties of his position, did a great deal for the regiment, and he was the direct means of rapid recruiting in the ranks. Money was also forthcoming from FISK's friends, the members of the Ring being especially liberal in their donations. So long as FISK was content to remain in nominal command of the Ninth, the organization was sure to keep up its strength, but no longer, unless, indeed, another such man could be found to succeed him.

Among the candidates for the position the name of Col. GEORGE HOOKER, brother-in-law of FISK and a member of his staff, is mentioned. HOOKER served as an aid on the staff of Gen. STOUGHTON during the late war, and possesses an honorable record. He would be an excellent choice did the members of the regiment seek an educated officer. Lieut.-Col. BRAINE would also be a good choice, as he also served in the field and has really commanded the regiment ever since the resignation of Gen. WILCOX.

But the Ninth does not care for an officer so much as a rich patron. By some the name of JOHN CHAMBERLIN is mentioned, but it is doubtful if the regiment could descend to such a selection. From all that can be ascertained, however, the new Colonel will come from Erie, in the person of BENJAMIN W. BLANCHARD, now General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway, with which road he has been connected for twenty years. He joined the Ninth as Commissary when FISK became Colonel, and he recently became one of the honorary aides of Gov. HOFFMAN. These two positions afforded him what little military knowledge he possesses, and the Ninth will probably seek to elect him, as it is understood that he will accept the position.

There are several reasons for the selection of BLANCHARD. He would be the means of keeping the Erie members of the regiment together, and could, if necessary, reward partisans in the Board of Officers with renumerative positions on the road. The scheme is already perfected, it is understood, and the developments will prove interesting to the National Guard in this City.

THE COAL QUESTION.

A Basis Agreed Upon in the Schuylkill Region—The General Council to Meet Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Jan. 8.—The General Council meets here to-morrow in the heart of Schuylkill County, where nothing but miners and laborers are to be met with. Luzerne County expects some important work at the hands of the delegates, but the prospects are very gloomy to-night for any relief for the Wilkesbarre strikers. CHAS. PARRISH, of the Wilkesbarre Iron and Coal Company refuses to submit to any arbitration. President KEALLY will probable resign to-morrow. He is bitterly opposed to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association being a secret organization, but the majority decide against him. The Committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Workingmen's Benevolent Association met, on Saturday, in Pottsville, and entered into the following agreement for Schuylkill County for 1872:

The miners agree to reduce contract prices eight and three-quarters per cent. below last year's rates on the $2 75 basis, which has been added to labor by the day by increasing the wages to a $2 75 basis prices as a minimum, except for two months, when prices recede as low as $2 25, and day's wages to $2 50. The reduction of eight and three-quarters per cent. on the contract prices will aid the operators to some extent in paying more wages to laborers, &c. The following are the articles of agreement:

First—Wages to be fixed on a basis of $2 50 per ton for coal at Port Carbon, with outside labor at $10 per week; inside labor at $11 per week; miners by day-work at $13 per week, and contract-work at a reduction of eight and one-third per cent. below the basis price at $2 75 of last year.

Second—All advance and decline to be at the rate of one per cent. on wages, for every three cents advance or decline in the price of coal, with the understanding that when coal reaches $2 75 or upward, the wages shall be the same as at the same prices of coal in 1871, provided that wages shall not be less than the $2 50 basis price for more than two months out of the year, and that those two months shall be between April 1 and December 31, and that in those two months the wages shall not be less than at $2 25 rate.

Third—Prices shall be obtained from a list of operators shipping over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad over 30,000 tons in 1871, and none shall be chosen a second time until the list is exhausted. Five operators shall be chosen by lot from this list on the first day of each month, if Sunday, then the day preceding, by four persons, two to be chosen by the Anthracite Board of Trade and two by the W. B. A. The operators so chosen shall be required to forward to each side of the Committee chosen as above, on or before the 10th of the month a statement of the average of all sales of coal, excepting pea coal, for the preceeding month, calculating at Port Carbon. The Committee shall meet on the 10th of the month, or if Sunday, then the day preceding, and announce by circular the average obtained from the statements so presented, and the wages for the current month shall be based upon the average so obtained. For the month of January it is agreed that wages shall be paid at the $2 50 basis.

E. R. W.

UTAH.

Opening of the Legislature—Snow and Pratt President and Speaker.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 8.—The twentieth sessions of the Legislature convened this afternoon in the City Hall. A quorum was present, and LORENZO SNOW was elected President of the Council, and ORSON PRATT Speaker of the House. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, whose message, it is reported, will be delivered to-morrow. After the completion of its organization the Legislature adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President GRANT returned to Washington yesterday.

The South Carolina Legislature met yesterday.

The Wisconsin Legislature convenes at noon on Wednesday.

Yesterday was observed as a holiday in New-Orleans.

Bitter Creek Station reports that no passenger trains on the Union Pacific Railroad has passed there since Jan. 6.

The health of the Prince of WALES has so greatly improved that bulletins of his condition are suspended.

CALEB A. CARR, an Alderman of Newport, R. I., has been missing since Thursday morning last, when he left home to go to his business.

The seventh annual session of the Bricklayers' National Union convened at Albany yesterday.

In the Criminal Court, in Chicago, yesterday, Judge TREE denied the motion to quash the indictment against the corrupt Aldermen.

The omnibus stable of MCKISSON & PAYNE, Chicago, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and nine horses burned to death.

Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister in France, is indisposed and has gone to Nice for the restoration of his health.

The defeat of VICTOR HUGO in the supplementary election in Paris for the French Assembly is confirmed.

Miss JANE OWENS, aged eighteen years, of Post Village, Green County, Wis., was accidentally shot in the head by her young brother and killed instantly.

The National Line steam-ship *Spain*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ult. for New-York, lost the fan of her screw and put back to Queenstown, where she arrived yesterday.

There was more ice-boat racing at New-Hamburg yesterday. The ice on the Hudson is clear as crystal and smooth as glass for scores of miles.

The annual report of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, shows the gross receipts to be $12,592,843; gross expense, $7,555,903; net income, $5,240,000.

RENSELLAER REYNOLDS, inventor of the Empire loom, and proprietor of the Empire Loom Works, died at his residence in Stockport, N. Y., yesterday. He was sixty-four years of age.

Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of MITCHELL and DAVID SCOTT, the Windsor Locks murderers. The town reward is $300.

The gas-works connected with the Glasgow Gingham Mill at South Hadley Falls, Mass., blew up yesterday morning, and two employes were severly injured.

The United States Court in Salt Lake resumes its sittings today, when more important indictments by the Grand Jury are expected. BRIGHAM YOUNG is fully ready for trial.

The *Silesia*, from Hamburg, coaled and got under way from Halifax yesterday morning for New-York. In turning, she got ashore on the Dartmouth side. She got off and sailed at 1 o'clock.

The German Imperial Admiralty have cancelled the order for the equipment of iron-clads and other naval vessels for service on the Atlantic Ocean. Furloughs are granted to the naval reserve.

Accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

By the mistake of the switch-tender at the west end of Bergen tunnel, yesterday morning, a locomotive and two freight-cars were thrown from the track. No person was injured but trains were delayed for three hours.

CARTER AND WARMOTH

The Louisiana Senate Still Without a Quorum.

Gov. Warmoth's Message Sent to the House of Representatives.

Proposition to Expel the Absent Carterites.

Longstreet in Command of the Militia and Police.

Gen. Emory Declares Martial Law to be Necessary.

United States Troops Parading the Streets of New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Yesterday, Sunday, all was quiet. This morning large hand-bills were posted calling upon the citizens to assemble at 7 P. M. at Lafayette-square, to consider what should be done in the present emergency. Today being the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, the Warmoth House met at the Mechanics' Institute, still under Police guard, and received the Governor's message. The Carter House did not hold any session, having adjourned until to-morrow.

The United States military forces are parading Canal-street today, with what object cannot be fully ascertained, but supposed to be for the purpose of showing that peace and order will be maintained at all hazards. To-morrow the fight will begin in the State Courts upon the habeas corpus and injunction proceeding. CARTER says he will never surrender. The meeting to-night was very large and orderly. It was addressed by MONROE, of Caddo; LOTT, of Rapid; BIRCH, of Baton Rouge; LYNCH, of Iberville, and TUCKER, of Orleans. The resolutions are denunciatory of Gov. WARMOTH and his conduct, demanding his resignation and petitioning President GRANT for relief.

The case of CHESTER, mentioned in the last dispatch, goes before the United States Grand Jury.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—There was no quorum in the Senate today. In the House there were fifty-two members present. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Governor for his annual message, which was, thereafter, sent in and read. The Governor recommends the modification of the Registration and Election laws, and the printing and revenue laws. He also recommends the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law by substituting the system, in existence at the organization of the present Government, giving the control of the Police to the city, and limiting the expenses to $400,000 annually, instead of $800,000 now required. He recommends the enactment of a law limiting the expenses of the General Assembly to $125,000. He reviews the enormous expenses of the House of Representatives under Speaker CARTER's administration, and shows that the session cost the State over $767,000, an average cost of $17,300 for the session, or $126 57 per day for each member. He shows that CARTER appointed over eighty clerks on the Enrollment Committee, when but 126 bills were passed during the entire session, and the work could have been done by eight or ten clerks. He recommends the repeal of the act creating the State-house Commission, involving $500,000. He recommends thirteen other specific reforms on various subjects, and takes strong grounds against and declares opposition to appropriations for any purpose except the necessary and legitimate expenses of the Government.

The leading recommendations of the Governor, if carried out, would save the State and city, annually, $1,210,000. The Governor has vetoed sixteen bills passed by the last General Assembly, involving $2,500,000, including, also, some annual appropriations.

After the reading of the Governor's message, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, do hereby approve of the recommendations of the Governor on the subject of reform as far as they go, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to carry them out, as far as we are concerned.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted regarding absent members, the Carterites, to the effect.

That if, at the hour of 1 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 10, said members of this House do not return here and assume the discharge of their duties as legislators, this House will proceed to expel them therefrom.

Gov. WARMOTH has appointed Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET Major-General of the Louisiana State militia, and assigned him to the immediate command and supervision of the entire militia, Police and all civic forces within the City of New-Orleans, and instructed him to confer with, and act in concert and harmony with Major-Gen. EMORY, commanding the United States troops, taking all necessary precautions to preserve the peace and to subdue any spirit of turbulence or riot that may arise. All militia organizations in the city have been ordered out. The United States troops will only be used to preserve order.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Speaker CARTER publishes a card, contradicting the report that he had surrendered himself to the Sheriff in obedience to a process from the the Eighth District Court, in which he says:

"I do not know that even the Judge of the Eighth District Court, who is equal to almost any illegal thing, has issued a warrant for my arrest. A proper writ, served by a proper officer, will be promptly recognized and obeyed by me. Permit me to say to the people of Louisiana as legal Speaker of the legal House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that in my judgment the course of Gov. WARMOTH is revolutionary and in violation of the Constitution and laws, and the Eighth District Court in support and furtherance thereof is extra judicial, and I shall continue in every legitimate way to ignore and resist such to the utmost of my power as a public officer sworn to support the Constitution of the State."

The extra *National Republican* contains the following:

"Col. PATTON and four other citizens this afternoon waited upon Gen. EMORY to ask him his position in this controversy. They stated that forcible possession had been taken of the State House, and that citizens and members were prevented from entering. They asked him whether he proposed to do anything in the premises, or whether he would interfere with the citizens. The General replied:

GENTLEMEN: There must be no riot. I can and will prevent it; and you, of course, know that weapons of destruction have been greatly improved within the last year. I have just heard that Gen. LONGSTREET has been appointed Chief of Police, and you had better go at once to him and advise him to remove these policemen from the State-house. They should be on their beats, and ought to have been there all the time. I have never seen a time when martial law was more necessary, and unless something is done I will consider it my duty to appeal to the President and ask him to declare martial law."

The same paper says, editorially:

"The time has come for President GRANT to establish in this State a republican form of government. Gov. WARMOTH rules only by sufferance, and may be set aside at any moment. We are entitled to call for a Republican Government from the United States authorities. At present we are at the mercy of a despotic one-man power. We are credibly informed that the Citizens' Committee of fifty-one refuse to act with WARMOTH, and state his promised reforms are all forced from him by the public indignation. They assert that they have discovered large frauds in every Department of the Government, and hold him responsible, personally and officially, for them."

An immense meeting is now assembled in Lafayette-square. About 10,000 people are present. There is speaking from two sides of the square

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Fifth Day's Investigation by the Congressional Committee.

The Firm of Naylor, Benzo & Co. Bring an Overwhelming Complaint Against Col. Frank Howe.

The Committee of the Senate upon Investigation and Retrenchment met at 10½ A.M. yesterday in Room No. 14 of the Astor House, the removal having been effected by the persistent clamor of the defamers of the Administration. Senator BUCKINGHAM presided, as usual. Mr. WHITELAW REID, one of the editors of the *Tribune*, was the first witness. He said: "In reference to the article in which Senator HOWE marked certain points which he wished to be explained, and for which he desired the authorities, I may state that they were furnished for the greater part and have since been confirmed, by Mr. LINDSAY, in his evidence before the Committee."

Senator Howe—I wish you to give the authority that the old system gave satisfaction to every one, until Mr. MURPHY's accession to office. A.—The article says until about the time that it was rumored that Mr. MURPHY was about to be Collector.

Q.—Please read the sentence about Mr. MURPHY before that?

"This system continued for fifteen years, to the satisfaction of merchants and shippers, and the most rapacious Collector was unable to discover how an unjust toll could be collected, until the advent of Mr. MURPHY."

Q.—The complaint you make is that LEET & Co. at that time gained a monopoly of the General Order business? A.—There may be other objections beside that, but that is one of them.

Q.—Will you explain in what way LEET & Co. had a monopoly that differed from the monopoly enjoyed by the Cunard and Hoboken Companies? A.—I have no knowledge on the point.

Q.—Did you ever hear the word monopoly suggested in this instance before the word dropped from Senator CASSERLY? A.—The idea has been prevalent for months in New-York, and that is, as I understand the matter, one of the essential points of the complaints of the merchants; I now come to the next sentence:

"They are now charged a month's storage, even though the owners remove them instantly on their arrival. As these two stores are about two miles from the Battery, they are subjected to additional charges for extra cartage, and at the same time they incur extra danger of theft and damage."

In response to the searching questions put by Senator HOWE, Mr. REID professed absolute ignorance on the subject, but said that the reporters had given the information and he had accepted it readily. It had also been confirmed precisely to him by the late Appraiser.

Witness—I now come to the next sentence:

"These extortionate charges are supposed to be paid by the steam-ship companies if the goods are removed within forty-eight hours from the General Order stores, but they are in reality paid by the importers through increased freight. Why immense fire-proof stores were rendered useless on the Jersey side, and the General Order business made a monopoly on this side, we are unable to decide."

Senator HOWE made more searching questions on this point, but Mr. REID professed absolute ignorance on the point, except that the information had been furnished by the reporters.

Senator Casserly—When a merchant sells imported goods to the retail dealers does he put the duties into the bill, or does he get them back by increased price of goods? A.—I presume, though I have no actual knowledge on the point, that he does not make a specific demand in his bill, but that it becomes a consideration of the price he asks for his goods.

Chairman—Mr. STEWART testified, or rather his clerk did, that he paid $10,000 per annum for General Order charges, and that he was reimbursed $5,000; do you consider that sum as a gratuity or a bonus? A.—I think Mr. STEWART would be a better witness on that point than myself.

The next sentences read by the witness, referred to Mr. LEET, Hon. Mr. GRINNELL, and the establishment of the General Order house of BIXBY & Co. He stated that the information in these instances came from gentlemen in the Custom-house who gave it under a promise of secrecy, as the knowledge that it had been given by them would cost them their situations.

Senator Howe—Do you think it right to give to the public any sort of information handed to you anonymously? A.—I have never done so unless I supposed I had good grounds to go on.

Senator Howe—Will you, then, furnish the public with facts for which the giver refuses to be responsible? A.—I should feel authorized to do so if I were convinced, from the nature of things, that it was correct.

Senator Howe—How do you discriminate in these matters? A.—Why, if the subject is a general one, and I believe it to be true, then I use it; but if it is a private matter, and I have reason to suspect that an individual is attempting to use the paper for his private ends, then it goes into the waste basket.

The witness then read the remaining sentences, and named the former Congressional report as the basis of the authorities for the statement. The chief other authority was Mr. ALLAN W. LEET, a reporter on the *Tribune*, cousin of Mr. LEET of the General Order stores, who had had conversations with his relative on the subject. After he concluded he made a general statement with regard to compromise cases, that they were generally conducted in chambers, and the reporters were not admitted, on the plea that it would hurt the merchants.

Senator Casserly—Does not such secrecy facilitate improper compromises? A.—It is calculated, I should think, to increase the number of smuggling cases, since merchants who are detected are not brought, as they should be, before the notice of the public.

This closed Mr. REID's explanation of the *Tribune* article headed "Custom-house Vampires." He then proposed to give evidence on the subject of the politicians in the Department. He said that his impressions were that in the Custom-house were three classes: First, men who were perfectly well acquainted with the details of the business and its technical forms; second, men of such political strength that no Collector cares to remove them except under great provocation; third, men whose only recommendation was their allegiance to the dominant faction. He had always understood that in this third class removals from office for political reasons were quite frequent. He recommended that Gen. PALMER should be examined on the point, as he had told the witness that three men, to his knowledge, had been dismissed for not voting in a Republican Convention according to the instructions of Collector MURPHY. These men were JOSEPH W. FORBES, examiner; T. J. COUTANT, clerk, and SAMUEL NASH, opener and packer. He understood from Gen. PALMER that the order for these men's discharges came from a higher source even than Mr. BOUTWELL. There was another case cited by the same gentleman—that of CHARLES H. KEYSER, who had been dismissed for cause, and who had been appointed in another capacity by Mr. MURPHY, though he was informed that KEYSER had been dismissed for cause. Still another case was that of JAMES CORRIGAN, an opener and packer, whom Mr. MURPHY wanted to use in a primary election in what is known as the Gridley district. He was informed before the election that he was only retained through the influence of Mr. MURPHY, which he understood to mean that he was to do Mr. MURPHY's work in the Gridley district. He took the other side, and when Gen. PALMER was dismissed CORRIGAN was discharged also. The witness recited some more cases of the same character, for most of which Gen. PALMER was responsible. For the story of VAN CLEFT, the Engineer of the Navy-yard, the witness believed that VAN CLEFT was the authority himself.

Senator Bayard—But Mr. VAN CLEFT was not a subordinate of Mr. MURPHY's, and in no way subject to him, was he? A.—He was in his Department.

After some little colloquy, the Chairman determined to subpœna Mr. VAN CLEFT and have fuller testimony upon a subject so doubtful. Mr. REID then resumed his cases and gave that of Mr. WM. E. JONES, Custom-house employe residing at No. 321 East Twenty-first-street, who had refused to obey a political order and had been discharged. He also gave others of a similar character, among them Mr. MUDGETT, who was subpœnaed by the Chairman, as Mr. REID stated that he could give information on the rumored connection of Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK with the General Order store business of Mr. LEET. Mr. BENNETT was also subpœnaed on motion of Senator HOWE. After giving all his cases, the witness read a letter from CHAS. S. GRANT, detailing some peculiar political manœuvring on the part of Major JOHN D. TERRY. The letter was as follows:

"On last Tuesday, (Jan. 2,) JOHN D. TERRY, a clerk in the Auditor's Department of the New-York Custom-house, stated to me that at the late primary election of the Townsend Republican Association he was appointed one of the inspectors of election. That a large number of parties voted on other persons' names, and also voted from two to seven times, and that he made a list of the names of those parties so voting, and still retains it, and that WM. HAW, Jr., and others, have attempted to get the said list from him; that he refused to sign the credentials of the officers and delegates until Saturday, Dec. 30; that he only did so then under the promise of receiving promotion in the Custom-house; that Ex-Collector MURPHY, Collector ARTHUR and WILLIAM HAW, Jr., held a consultation in the Custom-house in reference to promoting him if he would sign the credentials, and that he (TERRY) was waiting in the outer office during the consultation, and that HAW came out and told him it was all right, and for him to sign, and that he did then sign the said credentials as true when he knew them to be false. He then saw Mr. THOMAS MURPHY in the Custom-house on Tuesday, Jan. 2, and Mr. MURPHY told him to see Gen. ARTHUR, for he had spoken to him about it, and ARTHUR understood it.

The witness then went into a description of "Custom-house interference" at the Syracuse Convention. Of his own knowledge the Collector, the Surveyor, the Naval Officer, the Postmaster, and JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary of the Collector, were present.

Senator Bayard—Were they on the same side? A.—I understood that they were all working together; Gen. JONES, the Postmaster, had been on the other side, but was working with them at that time. There was a great crowd of others, whose names I will now give.

The witness here read a long list of Federal office-holders, amounting in all to sixty-five, who he understood were present there and very active.

Senator Bayard—How long were they there? A.—I do not know; I went there as late as I could, and came away when we had been branded as Tammanyites, feeling that if we were such we had no business in a Republican Convention.

Senator Howe—How many of those official personages were there? A.—My list contains sixty-five, but I have heard there were more; the general understanding was that they were there as a lobby to influence delegates.

Senator Casserly—Do you know many of these men personally whose names you have given? A.—Those whom I mentioned first, but with the others I have no acquaintance at all or very little.

Senator Casserly—What was the effect of their efforts? A.—We believed the night before that we were certain of success, and if it is possible for a lobby to change the result of a convention then these men changed it.

Senator Bayard—What do you know about cases that have been compromised to the damage of the Government? A.—I know a great deal that I have gleaned from reporters, especially as to the difficulty of procuring information.

Q.—Have you heard anything about the sums of money gained by these men? A.—I have heard that Mr. JAYNE, who, I have heard, is an agent engaged in this business, has amassed a large fortune in a few years. I was informed by a reporter of the *Tribune* that he had received from this Mr. JAYNE, in small sums, at various times, $5,000. This reporter started a magazine, and informed me that his capital was derived from this source. I do not wish to be understood as implying any corrupt understanding between the two; I only say that I think it was a very lavish waste of money on the part of Mr. JAYNE.

The witness then read a list of the Federal office-holders who were present lately at Albany influencing the organization of the Legislature.

Senator Bayard—Do the majority of these men receive high or low salaries? A.—I do not know, but I should think that they were low.

Senator Bayard—Who, then, bears the expense of transporting so large a body to a distant city and pays their bills there? A.—I understand that a purse is made by assessment, which covers the expenses.

Senator Casserly—Are not the men sent on these missions chosen for their ability to do certain work of this nature? A.—That is decidedly my impression; the official has to carry his district or his ward, and if he does not he is discharged.

Senator Howe—Then they work by the job and not by the season? A.—I suppose that will express it.

The witness here read some anonymous letters concerning smuggling cases, and Senator BAYARD took down the names of certain merchants who were mentioned as being able to give information on the point. He also read some testimony concerning Mr. MCCRUM, but it referred back to the time of Collector BERNARD SMYTHE. The witness explained that the system of fraud had existed for a long time, and cast no special reflection upon the present Administration. He also read the following letter concerning a compromise case:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

Editors of Tribune:

Have been very much interested in reading the evidence before the whitewashing Committee. Not being at present in the importing line, my past experience does not strike the present unless in Wall-street. But I do know there have been some outrageous doings of late, and unless I have been decidedly misinformed, Messrs. TODNUNTER & Co., of White-street, could make interesting revelations. Their books were seized and a claim of something like $100,000 figured against them. This the officers wanted to compromise for $50,000. Messrs. TODNUNTER declined, and from week to week the claim was lowered, till a man one day told them if settled that day it could be done at $25,000, but he being the only man able to do it, he should require $10,000 for himself. This they refused, and the claim the last time I heard from them stood at $25,0.0. By this time, finding no oil, Messrs. HOWE & Co. have probably given up boring. I suppose Messrs. TODNUNTER are afraid to testify for fear of trouble and delay with their future importations, a thing I found in times past was too easily done whenever I refused their blackmailing claims. Hoping there is some way in which the truth may come out,

I am, yours, truly, FRANCIS P. RENPIER.

Senator Stewart questioned the witness on the authority he had for this statement that appeared in the *Tribune*, Dec. 29:

"Every section and nearly every township of our State were scoured for weeks before our last State Convention, by deputy collectors, weighers, inspectors, &c., driving up delegates in the Conklin-Murphy interest, at the expense of the whole people. Their work as officers was done by others, or left undone while they were paid for doing, though they utterly neglected it. Not less than $100,000 was thus taken out of the Treasury to pay for services, rendered not to the Government or people, not even to the Republican Party, but to the Conklin-Murphy faction."

With reference to this Mr. REID stated that the article was written from general rumor, and the sum named was a rough estimate, not a calculation.

Senator Bayard—Has your attention ever been directed to the expenditure of Inspectors and such officers drawing an average salary of $4 a day? A.—I have heard that in many instances it is much greater than such salary warrants.

Senator Howe—Can you give the names of any officers whose expenditure is greater? A.—I should not like to attempt it.

Senator Howe—Did you have Mr. JAYNE in your mind at the time you spoke? A.—No, I had not; I believe the law, however, is so framed as to enable officers of his class to make very large gains.

Senator Howe—To whom, then, did you allude when you spoke of officers making large expenditures out of small salaries? A.—To those officers who can make seizures and compromise cases.

Senator Howe—What point, then, did you wish to make when you spoke of Mr. JAYNE and the reporter of the *Tribune* who started a magazine? A.—I wished to show that men of his class could make large gains.

Senator Howe—Not unlawful gains, then, but great gains? A.—That is what I wished to say.

Senator Pratt—Leaving out the heads of bureaus, what offices in the Custom-house are most sought after? A.—I really cannot say.

Senator Pratt—Tell me, then, what men would be most likely to get bribes? A.—I cannot say; you must apply to some one better acquainted with the details of the Custom-house business. I can only say that when we in the *Tribune* were considered not unwilling to recommend people, we found them frantic for any kind of office. We have, however, not been troubled much in that way of late.

Senator Casserly—What are the *Tribune's* arrangements for obtaining correct information in regard to political matters throughout the State? A.—The editor has warm personal friends in every direction, and they keep him posted. We have also our correspondents whom we send out.

Senator Casserly—Your information on that point is likely to be very wide and thorough? A.—We think so.

Senator Howe—I understand, then, that we may rely as implicitly upon your statements of the removals from office as upon other things that have appeared in your paper. [Laughter.] A.—I hope you will implicitly believe everything you may find there. [Laughter.]

Senator Pratt—How do you know that these men were not removed for cause? A.—I have no doubt that the Custom-house officials will so report the matter if they are questioned, but I do not think they would be good witnesses, because they are the accused.

Senator Casserly—As you have also stated that there is a system of terrorism in the Custom-house upon the subject of giving information in such points, would not that also be a reason for not getting your facts there? A.—Of course, it would. Let me also say that from conversations I have had with the late Collector, there is not the shadow of a doubt on my mind that the removals were not for cause, but for political reasons. Indeed, shortly after his entering into office, he openly said that he intended to harmonize the two sides. This closed his examination.

Senator HOWE made the suggestion that the witness had been examined for four hours on subjects of which he stated in the commencement he had no knowledge. He therefore thought that for the future it might be better not to examine at length such witnesses as could only furnish the names of those who could witness. There was a point, he added, at which they would have to stop, no matter how much or how little progress had been made in the investigation.

The next witness was THOMAS J. HOYT, of the firm of NAYLOR & Co., No. 99 John-street, an iron and steel house, that has existed in England and America for over seventy years. He read the following statement, which was listened to with profound attention and excited many expressions of sympathy:

"As the transactions which we purpose to relate covered a period of many weeks, we have thought best to reduce to writing the particulars of a persecution which our firm has suffered at the hands of officials known as Special Agents of the Treasury and appointed under the act of May 12, 1870, chapter 102, for the purpose of making an examination of the books and papers of Collectors, &c., and acting under the sanction of the act of March 2, 1867, providing for the seizure of books and papers of importers. Our house has been in existence for upward of seventy years, and I may state from tradition and personal knowledge, has always honestly endeavored to give the Government its due. Our transactions with the United States Customs amount to millions of dollars annually, and the rate of duties paid by us must compare favorably with that of other importers. * * * * Nevertheless, we have recently been subjected to most serious injury and mortification by an unwarranted seizure and search of all our books and papers. On the afternoon of the 7th of September last our counting-house was entered by a deputy United States Marshal and several persons, including four Special Agents of the Treasury, who forthwith occupied our desks, opened and examined, and threatened to remove indiscriminately all the books and papers they could lay their hands on, including telegrams, private papers, and papers relating to the current business of the day—not stopping short of private portfolios. The authority on which this seizure was made was a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States District Court on the affidavit of GEORGE BROWNE, Treasury Special Agent, to the effect that we had fraudulently undervalued steel rails and fish-plates to the extent of at least ten per cent., specifying five invoices of the same. Copies of the affidavit and warrant are hereby furnished. We claim that the said GEO. BROWNE could have taken no pains whatever to ascertain, or that he purposely omitted to ascertain whether we had undervalued steel rails at all, and that he had no qualifications whatever for forming an opinion on the subject. Steel rails are a well-known article of commerce whose value was well known to the Customs authority, and a fraudulent undervaluation of them was practically impossible, and the said GEORGE BROWNE showed himself conspicuously ignorant of the nature of the steel-rail trade and could not have made his charge conscientiously if he had previously acquired such knowledge as would entitle him to an opinion. A comparison of our invoices of steel rails with those of importers of other steel rails would have shown at once that ours were as a rule at least as high if not higher. If in fish plates this comparison would not have held equally, any difference could have been easily and satisfactorily explained had proper inquiries and investigations been made.

The usual mode of procedure in such cases we understand to be that the charges of the informer are first made to the Collector, and the proofs examined by him or his deputy. Where these proofs are deemed satisfactory, a letter is addressed to the District Attorney, signed by the Collector, asking him to apply for a warrant. Such a letter the late Collector, Mr. MURPHY, assured us he never wrote, and that he knew nothing of the existence of any complaint against us previous to the time when we personally apprised him of it. The Deputy Collector, Mr. S. G. CLARK, solely charged with the examination of such charges and the preparation of such letters, also assured us that he never had prepared any such letter in our case for the Collector's signature, so that, if any such letter existed, it must have been obtained surreptitiously. By thus avoiding the customary channels and the possible obstacles which the usual and regular course of action might impose, the surest available means were taken of getting matters to such a position as would be most likely to result in a compromise. Rather than permit all our books and papers to be taken away, and our business entirely stopped, we allowed the examiners to investigate the matter in our office, giving them the assistance of one of our clerks and the greater portion of the time of one of our partners. After this arrangement had continued over three weeks, finding it very oppressive, we offered to take the burden of proof upon ourselves of disproving their charges, if they would make them and leave our premises, but they declined to accept this offer or to make their charges. We endured their presence for two weeks more, making in all about five weeks, during which time our business was so seriously interrupted that it would be impossible to estimate the magnitude of the loss; but we can safely say that independent of the expense to which we were subjected, for counsel fees and for the charges of two keepers who were left by the United States Marshal in our premises day and night, all the time. Our pecuniary loss by this practical suspension of our business for five weeks amounted to a very great sum, and that we were subjected to manifold more loss than any amount which the Government could possibly have lost, even if Mr. BROWNE's views of the dutiable value of our merchandise were to prevail. And if we had not been perfectly innocent and determined not to submit to extortion, it would have been a politic course to pay $50,000, or even $100,000, to avoid the losses and injuries resulting from this proceeding. During this time the examiners, so far from confining themselves to an examination of the alleged fraudulent invoices mentioned in the warrant, extended their examination to all the goods imported by us from 1864 to date, thus unnecessarily prolonging the examination with a view, we believe, of forcing us into a compromise to get rid of the annoyance. We had in vain made the most earnest effort to induce the sending of a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, by which we felt satisfied it would conclusively appear that the charges against us were unfounded, and consisted only of assumptions by the said GEORGE BROWNE as to undervaluations of a trifling amount. This report had been called for by the Department, had been systematically postponed and promised again and again, from time to time, and when at length the positive time was fixed, and Col. HOWE had agreed to call at our office and read his report so that we might understand the real character of the charge, instead of coming himself he sent a note instructing the examiners to enter our safe, examine the private drawers of partners and others, on the ground that they might contain evidence bearing on the charge made against us.

While debating this point one of the examiners took me aside and whispered a suggestion that I had better at once go down and see Col. FRANK E. HOWE, the chief of the Bureau, which I did, and after some conversation regarding the proposed examination of our safe, Col. HOWE stated in his opinion there had been some irregularities on the part of NAYLOR & Co. in their entries of steel rails and fish-plates, and exhibited to me a paper, which Col. HOWE said showed that NAYLOR & Co. owed the Government $84,000, but that there was a way to fix the whole matter and save my firm and himself all further trouble, and that was by a compromise. Col. HOWE then said he was prepared to settle the matter for $50,000, which we could send to him or the District Attorney, and if we accepted this proposition, he, Col. HOWE, would get us a full clearance on the present charge, and guarantee us from all further similar seizures by the Government officials, which offer on his part, made while his men were threatening to force our safe, we regard as further evidence of an attempt to frighten us into a compromise and are besides informed is contrary to law and custom, as the proposal for compromise is never made by the Government officials, but must come from the accused. Such proposition we never contemplated for a moment, either making or accepting, and of course declined Col. HOWE's proposal. We then determined to no longer suffer this oppression if there were any legal means by which it could be stopped, and to this end we made application to the United States District Court to require Mr. GEORGE BROWNE to show cause why the examination should not cease, and an order to that effect was issued. We then informed the Secretary of the Treasury of these proceedings, and on the following Saturday when the argument was to be heard in Court, the District-Attorney applied for postponement, which was granted on condition that the examination should cease, and very soon after the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the Collector to take charge of the matter, and a final order was then entered dismissing the warrant, the examiners taking with them copies from our books and correspondence which our counsel certified. Six weeks thereafter the Collector sent to the District-Attorney the report and a tabulated statement of charges which we had been so long seeking, and soon after our counsel called upon the District-Attorney on our behalf, and what passed between them is best described by the letter addressed by us to our London house, and which was read to the District-Attorney before it was mailed, and met with his approval. A copy of said letter is herewith submitted and read.

DECEMBER 5, 1871.

Messrs. Naylor, Benzon & Co., London.

DEAR SIRS: Mr. VOSE called on the 5th, on Hon NOAH DAVIS, the United States District-Attorney, to whom our Custom-house case has been referred, and was told that he wanted proof of the correctness of the invoices specified in the three schedules which we enclose copies. Mr. VOSE felt justified in assuming, that as to all other matters complained of by the examiners, the District-Attorney saw no ground for suit, and that the charges contained in pages 14, 18 and 32 of the tabular statements furnished to him would also be dismissed if satisfactory proofs should be furnished by extracts from the entries on your books that the goods in question were charged to and paid for by you at the same rate as entered at the Custom-house. If you can supply this proof, we should like to furnish it and to have also extracts from the books of the Atlas Steel Works of the original charges to you of the same goods, if you can obtain them. As we understand it, no lengthy deposition is desired, but simply true copies of the original book-entries of the respective firms made at the time the goods were sold and delivered; such copies to be verified by oath attesting to the genuineness thereof. We believe the District-Attorney's request leaves it optional with us to furnish extracts either from your books or from Messrs. JOHN BROWN & CO.'s; but we should like to have both, if convenient.

Yours, very truly, NAYLOR & CO.

Thus it appears that the only items deemed worthy of consideration by the District-Attorney are eight invoices of steel fish-plates, on which the difference between the duty actually paid and that which, upon the assumption of the examiners, should have been paid amounts to $176, and not one of these invoices was included among those specified in the affidavit and warrant, so that in point of fact all the charges upon which the seizure of our books was based were practically dismissed by the District-Attorney. In giving this lengthy explanation I desire it to be distinctly understood that my firm do not expect or ask any interference on behalf of the Committee in our case.

Having succeeded, after very great difficulty, in getting the matter before the regular law officers of the Government, we are content to await their decision; but as an instance of the evil working of the existing system, we deem it proper to call attention to the fact that a set of irresponsible and inexpert subordinate officials, ignoring the existence of the regularly-constituted Seizure Bureau of the Custom-house, having at all times at its head the Deputy Collector, fully competent to punish any frauds that are susceptible of proof, have arrogated to themselves the practical revision and reversal of the decisions of the Appraiser's Department, and, availing themselves of the rigorous provisions of the act of March 2, 1867, are accustomed to swear out warrants which, by the practice of the Courts in issuing them upon printed forms of affidavits, framed in bare compliance with the law without any corroborative testimony, and without properly specifying the documents to be taken, become in effect general search warrants, repugnant alike to the Constitution and the liberties of the citizen, and are issued, as illustrated in our own case, without any regard to the probabilities or necessities of the case, the character of the frauds charged or of the parties implicated, and are unnecessarily harsh, affecting the innocent as seriously as the guilty, seldom resulting in the discovery of evidence which could not have been obtained by legitimate proceedings, often, as we believe, resulting in compromises extorted by apprehension of exposure of business secrets, personal matters having no relation whatever to the Customs, and frequently distressing honest importers, while serving as convenient opportunities for settlements by the dishonest.

Senator Casserly—Your firm having been established so long, you would scarcely run so serious a risk for the sum of $175? A.—Most certainly not. We have hitherto been regarded as an authority by the Custom-house in the construction of the Revenue laws.

Senator Casserly—Were your invoices as high as those of other merchants? A.—As high or higher. If we were sometimes in doubt, we always gave the Government the benefit of the doubt.

Senator Casserly—Did you make no appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury? A.—I did—three several times.

Senator Casserly—State what occurred on the first occasion. A.—He appeared very much surprised, and told me that there was some mistake. He had been informed by Col. FRANK HOWE that some merchants were importing steel as iron, but that this was of course impossible with our house. He gave me the impression that he thought if it was a mere question of undervaluation, it should have been dismissed at once. From motives of etiquet, as he was then at Boston, he referred the matter to the Assistant Secretary at Washington, or he would have telegraphed to Col. HOWE himself.

Senator CASSERLY—During the time that these men were in your place, did they not acquire a thorough knowledge of the details of your business? A.—They could if they wanted to. They had always four and sometimes six clerks there.

Senator Bayard—Had you any acquaintance with the men who seized your papers? A.—No, I had not.

Senator Bayard—Who was the man that took you apart and advised you to see Col. HOWE? A.—I think he was Mr. BUSH.

Senator Bayard—Did you say that Col. HOWE alleged $84,000 was due from you to the Government, but that he would take $50,000? A.—Yes, I said so; he said to him personally, or to the District-Attorney.

Senator Bayard—Would the amount due upon the invoices mentioned in the affidavit, if they had been undervalued, have amounted to any such sum? A.—Certainly not. I cannot give the exact amount, however, without reference to the books, because I do not recollect the quantities brought by the different vessels.

Senator Bayard—Do I understand you to say that at the present moment the only sum unsettled in this transaction is $171? A.—That is all; the District-Attorney has abandoned all the specifications in the affidavit.

Senator Bayard—Will your case excite much sympathy among your brother merchants? A.—We kept it as secret as possible, but it was a matter of the deepest mortification to us to have to ask permission from these men whenever a customer wanted to settle his account, because they had the books in their hands.

Senator Bayard—You are a wealthy house, what would be the effect of such a measure upon a small house? A.—I think it would have gone far to ruin them by unsettling their business, and injuring their credit with bankers and merchants.

Senator Bayard—Have you ever heard where such cases have been compromised by firms from fears of such a result? A.—I have.

Senator Pratt—If this BROWN has sworn falsely in his affidavit, what difficulty would there be in punishing him criminally for perjury? A.—I am not a lawyer, Senator, and I do not want to hamper our future action. I really do not know whether he swears absolutely or on information and belief.

Senator Pratt—Are you of opinion that the law itself should be repealed, or that the manner of its administration should be reformed? A.—I think both the law and the system are bad, and only tend to the injury of commerce.

Senator Pratt—Have you ever known of any good come of this law? A.—No, I never have; and I never have known anything like the same persistence and energy shown in cases which had more color of wrong to the Government.

Senator Pratt—Have you known any cases in which the Government has recovered its dues through the seizure of books and papers? A.—I never have.

Senator Casserly—Do know whether Mr. BROWN has any pecuniary responsibility? A.—I do not think he has.

Senator Casserly—And Mr. BUSH? A.—I think not either.

Senator Casserly—Then if you tried to punish them by a civil suit, you would hardly get redress for such excesses? A.—I am sure that we should recover nothing, but our annoyance and positive loss could hardly be compensated by any amount of money.

Senator Howe—I would like to know what alteration of the law you would like? A.—If you will permit me, I and my partners will submit a statement to your Committee in writing, of our ideas on the subject.

Senator Howe—That is exactly what I want. But pray remember not only to protect yourself against such indignities, but also to protect yourselves as honest traders against dishonest men. A.—I understand, Sir.

This concluded his examination. The next witness was Mr. THEODORE DREYER, a partner of the same firm, who in every respect corroborated the statements of Mr. HOYT.

The next witness was the District-Attorney, Hon. NOAH DAVIS, who was sworn. As he was to be examined with reference to the testimony of Mr. LEWIS, Senator STEWART asked for the phonographer's notes on the subject, but they were not forthcoming.

Senator Stewart—As Mr. DAVIS is here I would like to ask him some questions with reference to the case of NAYLOR & Co. A.—My memory is not fresh upon the subject, and I did not know that I was to be examined on it.

Judge DAVIS then went into the legal details of the case, winding up with the remark that as far as the District-Attorney's office was concerned, Messrs. NAYLOR & Co. would admit that there had been no attempt to do them any injustice. He said that he considered there was a *prima facie* case against the house, and that in spite of the explanation of NAYLOR & Co., it still remained against three of the invoices. They had certainly undervalued the fish plates in comparison with those imported by other houses, and their explanation was that in consequence of certain facilities they possessed in purchasing in England, of a certain manufacturer of Sheffield, they were enabled to offer them at a lower rate. There was a discrepancy between the value per ton in the invoice, which was £8 10s., and the price spoken of in private letters as £8 17s. 6d. Other manufacturers were invoicing at £10. He demanded further explanations, which the house had promised to give.

Senator Casserly—Is it not possible that a house of this magnitude might be able to obtain such goods at a material difference from smaller houses? A.—It is quite possible.

Senator Casserly—Now; do you think that the officials of the Custom-house had anything else to go upon than the difference in the invoices? A.—I do not know what they went upon. I presume the one fifth difference at first did excite their attention.

Senator Pratt—Mr. HOYT has objected to the law; what has your experience been of its practical working? A.—I think it has made efforts at fraud more infrequent.

Senator Casserly—What do you think of the indignities to which the firm was subjected? A.—I believe that much of their annoyance grew out of the desire to have their case an exceptional one. It is the only case where any complaint of improper conduct of officers has been made to me, and I think it perhaps originated in the officers being there so long that their presence intensified the feelings of anger of the firm

Senator Pratt—Had the case been an exceptional one, what would have been the ordinary course of the officers? A.—I presume the books would have been removed to the District-Attorney's office.

Senator Howe—How could Naylor & Co. have protected themselves? A.—By limiting the Marshal's action to the things stated in the affidavit.

Senator Howe—So that if he should take anything outside of the affidavit they could apply to the Court? A.—And it would instantly be returned.

Senator Howe—And could they also have, by a similar application, limited the stay of the officers on their premises? A.—They could, and they did in the end.

Senator Howe—Is this the only case where complaint has been made of improper conduct on the part of the officers? A.—It is the only one I have heard of.

Senator Pratt—Had there been, would you have heard of them? A.—I believe I should.

Senator Pratt—Could you suggest any modification of the law under which these proceedings have been taken? A.—I should like to see it before I answer; all such laws are singularly open to abuse, and it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to frame one that would not furnish the same opportunities.

Senator Bayard—Have you no limit in the manner of executing your search-warrants, so that an agent may not cast a drag-net over a merchant's counting-house and take all he can get? A.—I believe the warrant always specifies the books and papers that pertain to the invoice; but to find out what books and papers do so pertain, the officer has to make a general examination of all the books and papers connected in any way with the subject, no matter how generally.

Senator Bayard—Cast your eye over the warrant, and tell me if the private correspondence of the firm could be seized under it without gross abuse? A.—I think it could not, if the correspondence had no reference to the specifications in the affidavit.

Senator Bayard—Do you consider that the officers intrusted with the search-warrant would be justified in blowing up the safe of the firm if they suspected that books and papers were in it that referred to the invoices? A.—I think their power would extend so far; in a case in Boston where a firm refused to open the safe, the Marshal sent for a locksmith and had it opened.

Senator Casserly—I believe we are all agreed in one thing—that the warrant was limited in its application to the things pertaining to the affidavit.

Senator Pratt—And if the case had been carried on in the usual way all other papers, if taken, would have to be promptly rendered.

Judge Davis—And I may state that I have now made it a standing rule of my office that no application should be made in my office, except after the receipt of a letter from the Collector asking for it.

Senator Casserly—I observe that this affidavit is made out on information and belief. Do you consider it sufficient? A.—I presume Judge BLATCHFORD did, since he granted the warrant. But it seems to me that the affidavit was founded on knowledge.

Senator Casserly—No; it is not [reading] "on information and belief;" here are the words in the affidavit before me. I must say I have never met with a case in which such vast powers were granted on so very shallow a basis.

This concluded Judge DAVIS' testimony, and the Committee adjourned until 10½ this morning.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Further Evidence Confirmatory of Fraud.

The case of MURRAY against COULTER, involving the right to the Police Justiceship of the Yorkville Police Court, was continued on trial before Judge BRADY and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The testimony, with few exceptions, was merely confirmatory of what has been already published.

HENRY R. MCCANN and HENRY N. SAWYER, poll clerks of the Twenty-fifth District of the Nineteenth Ward, testified that the returns from that district were not the same as when signed by them.

Inspector GEORGE N. WALLING testified that Mr. MURRAY did not stop doing duty on the Police force until after the Wednesday of the next week succeeding the riot.

AMBROSE J. WHITE testified that Mr. MURRAY and another policeman were present at the gas-works at his request, they fearing an attack on their premises, and that since his connection with the Police Department had ceased he (Mr. MURRAY) had a contract with the Company to dispose of its coke.

A number of policemen who had been detailed at the various polling-places testified to having carried the returns to Police Head-quarters.

The further hearing was adjourned over until today.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Calendar for Tuesday—Nos. 311, 312, 132, 133, 216, 233, 243, 250, 253, 254, 268, 279, 281, 282, 284.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, C. J., Barnard and Cardozo, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
34—The Marine Bank, Chicago, vs. Van Brunt.
99—Barhard vs. Campbell.
103—Stiles vs. Myers.
135—East River National Bank vs. Gore.
135—Struver vs. Taber.
137—Donohoe vs. Bryant.
145—Smith vs. Holland.
148—Stokes vs. Johnson.
149—Haight vs. The Mayor.
151—Gotberg vs. The N. A. Fire Ins. Co.
152—Corn Exchange National Bank vs. Smallwood.
153—Bodine vs. Carroll.
154—Lawless vs. O'Mahoney.
155—Muller vs. Pondir.

Nos.
156—Young Stone Cutting Co. vs. St. James' Church.
157—Leshe vs. Leslie.
158—Squires vs. Abbott.
159—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
160—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
161—Price vs. Wilson.
162—Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.
163—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
164—Spencer vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.
165—James vs. Schmidt.
166—Middlefield Stone Co. vs. Kerr.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
731½—Covert vs. O'Brien.
51½—(R. C.) Price vs. Price.
223¼—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
337—New-York Guaranty and Ind. Co. vs. Flynn.
377—Dempsey vs. Appleton.
835—Johnson vs. King.
839—Smith vs. O'Brien.
141½—Peterson vs. The Mayor.
841—Inslee vs. Clankonald.

Nos.
641½—Poillon vs. Byer.
842—Smith vs. Yonkers & N. Y. Fire Ins. Co.
845—Craig vs. White.
845½—Francke vs. Dunlap.
847—Wondra vs. Murray.
849—Davis vs. Hanlon.
851—Perkins vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry R. R. Co.
853—Webb vs. Earle.
855—Gotz vs. Frank.
857—Buchman vs. Boehn.
859—Glasser vs. Kronheim.

Part II.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
84—McCoon vs. Spratt.
86—Corlies vs. Corlies.
94—Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Van Brunt.
99—Hay vs. White.
104—Jones vs. Millard.
111—Lee vs. Kearney.
136—Martine vs. Martine.
143—Weed Sewing-machine Co. vs. Howard.

Nos.
144—Franklin Manufacturing Co. vs. Holman.
146—Shepherd vs. Thompson.
151—Clark vs. Okerly.
157—Allen vs. Porter.
161—Ryan vs. Taylor.

Call No. 166—Lamb vs. Lamb.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
907—Ettinger vs. The Park Fire Insurance Co.
909—Ettinger vs. The Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
911—Ettinger vs. The Williamsburg City Insurance Co.
585—Klein vs. Badenhop.
1013—Van Saum vs. Barr.
129—Duer vs. Reed.
805—Reed vs. Waterhouse.

Nos.
355—De Wolf vs. Crandall.
401—Same vs. Same.
873—Fleische vs. Mason.
1215—Mitchell vs. Gordon.
1137—Doscher vs. Shaw.
901—Ettinger vs. Home Insurance Co.
905—Same vs. Same.
903—Ettinger vs. N. A. Fire Ins Co.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1065—Hermian vs. Anglen.
60—Sturgis vs. Murray.
448—Central Nat. Bank vs. Seventh Ward National Bank.
902—Ettenger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
904—Ettenger vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.
906—Ettenger vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
908—Ettenger vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
910—Ettenger vs. Washington Fire Ins. Co.
1038—Corprew vs. Kimelsteil.
798—Mehrbach vs. Jardine.
848—Talcott vs. Belding.
938—Powell, Jr., vs. Beirne.
292—New-Boston Coal Mining Co. vs. Pierce.
240—Lowerre vs. Chalmers.
244—Palmer vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
11—Caistens vs. Bainstorff.
33—Shipman vs. Palstecker.
36—Wehle vs. Haviland.
53—Flewelling vs. Brandon.
55—Eicholtz vs. National Gas-light Co.

Nos.
56—Bleecker vs. Falbhee.
63—Vosburgh vs. Brewster.
66—Commerford vs. Smith.
75—Smith vs. Lord.
73—Horsey vs. Palmer.
93—Rice vs. Bende.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
893—Pugsley vs. Morgan.
1142—Mayer vs. Watson.
1143—McSpedon vs. Bouton.
589—McDermott vs. Lynde.
1144—Jackson vs. Oakley.
1148—Harrison vs. Corley.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.

Nos.
1064½—Schott vs. Wright.
1065½—Same vs. Same.
346—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1028—King vs. Wolff.
846—Hanan vs. O'Brien.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7489—Tappan vs. Howell.
7423—Behrens vs. Dowling.
7601—Cornell vs. Husted.
7839—Cantor vs. Brennan.
7215—Hubert vs. McGuire.
6588—Stout vs. Standard Printing Co.
7398—Haskell vs. Hillier.
7482—Clark vs. Bender.
7554—Rockwell vs. Moore.
7619—Housman vs. Tracy.

Nos.
7623—O'Brien vs. Valentine.
7644—Bondy vs. Metzger.
7645—Reinhardt vs. Summerfield.
7647—Dockstader vs. Hockmeeth.
7648—Boliths vs. Lewis.
7649—Eagleson vs. De Graff.
7654—Beer vs. Mar.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5757—Seward vs. Westray.
7168—Meyer vs. Rau.
7556—Williamson vs. Shell.
7539—Miller vs. Strauss.
7549—Fleisch vs. Brennan.
7520—Gower vs. Garcia.
7646—Wilters vs. Oliver.
7546—Barry vs. Coughlin.
7631—Nicolini vs. Massne.

Nos.
7641—Reilley vs. Reilley.
7642—Seybel vs. Decker.
7643—Moneuse vs. Everart.
7624—Oriental Powder Co. vs. Jardine.
7625—Behn vs. Smith.
7994—Liebman vs. Steinmetz.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8383—Caley vs. McCullough.
8410—Smith vs. Pearl.
8337—Vanderburg vs. Harrison.
7497—Morgan vs. Price.

Nos.
8052—McQuade vs. Bulger.
8533—E. R. Nat. Bank vs. Perkins.
8534—Crichton vs. Howe.
8535—Seabury vs. Howe.
8536—Atwell vs. Hall.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Sanders; violation of Election law.
2—The People vs. Wm. H. Ratigan; violation of Election law.

Nos.
3—The People vs. Patrick Quinn; violation of Election law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Rays; burglary.
2—The People vs. Robert Wilson; burglary.
3—The People vs. William McGee; burglary.
4—The People vs. Robert Smith; grand larceny.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Theodore Wilkins; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Peterson; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. William Simpson; selling obscene literature.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.

By Judge Cardoso.

Muller vs. Schifeter; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Barrett.

Gibney vs. Darling; not only is there no proof of corruption, but no just ground of suspicion; motion denied with $10 costs.

Christal et al. vs. Christal et al.; motion denied, no costs.

Tracy et al. vs. Altmayer, &c.; motion denied; with $10 costs.

Levy vs. Strauss; application denied.

Chisholm vs. Rhinelander et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Adams vs. Sherman; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Allen vs. Allen; the summons must be annexed and proof of service as required by Rule of Courts No. 24.

De Wolf vs. Crandall; order granted.

Hornberger vs. Hornberger; motion for reference granted.

Uling vs. Pfluger; order granted.

Bryce vs. Lorillard; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

By Judge Loew.

Driscoll vs. McCabe; see memorandum for counsel.

Martin vs. Wallace; judgment for plaintiff ordered.

By Judge Larremore.

Smith vs. Cooley; see opinion.

Strong vs. Sproul; see opinion.

Bell vs. Davis; see memorandum for counsel.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Barnard, and Judges Gilbert and Tappen.

First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, vs. Leander B. Shaw et al.; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN, Judge GILBERT not sitting.

Theodore Howland vs. Henry T. Hamill; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justices BARNARD and TAPPEN.

Warren Leland vs. Lawrence C. Woodruff et al.; judgment reversed and new trial granted at Special Term. Opinion by Justice BARNARD, Justice TAPPEN dissenting.

The People ex rel. Clarke vs. Thomas George, County Judge; order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN, Justice BARNARD dissenting.

John L. Guion vs. Rockland Lake Ice Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice GILBERT.

Teresa Mullen vs. Samuel R. St. John et al.; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN.

Abraham J. Van Dyke et al. vs. Thomas McGuire; judgment affirmed with costs. Justice BARNARD dissenting.

Anne Mulvehill vs. Jane Thompson; judgment and order striking out order reversed; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN.

Cornelius Van Amburg vs. Wm. Decker; judgment affirmed with costs.

Fishkill Landing Machine Company vs. Hudson River Peat Company; judgment modified, and affirmed as modified, without costs to either party, on appeal. Opinion by Justice GILBERT, Justice BARNARD not sitting.

Joseph H. Campbell vs. George Birkbeck; judgment upon submitted case to be settled in accordance with opinion by Justice TAPPEN, with costs.

Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Sarah Ann Bulwer et al.; order reversed, with $10 costs.

Albert Cole vs. Wm. H. Tyler; judgment affirmed, with costs of appeal or of trial below. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN, Justice GILBERT not sitting.

Austin E. Penny vs. James Murray; judgment and order denying new trial reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice GILBERT.

Albert T. Rand et al. vs. Charles Pratt; judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice BARNARD, Justice GILBERT not sitting.

Charles Riley vs. Jacob Harris; judgment of County Court reversed, and Justice's judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Hugh Moore vs. George Sneed; judgment affirmed with costs.

Wm. S. Verplanck vs. Elizabeth L. Caristy; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Thomas Prosset vs. James T. Easton; judgment for plaintiff, upon case submitted, with costs. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN.

Samuel Whitman vs. Geo. W. Seaman; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN, Justice GILBERT not sitting.

In the matter of the Evergreens; order reversed without costs; reference ordered to B. D. Silliman to report the compensation justly payable between attorney and client, to the attorney, for the receiver. Opinion by the Court.

Ellen A. Johnson, administratrix, vs. Edward M. Hartshorn, executor; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Dexter A. Knowlton vs. Congress and Empire Spring Company; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice GILBERT.

Eveline J. S. Shuttleworth vs. Catherine N. Winters et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs, but the judgment below not conclusive as to amount which shall be found due on final account. Opinion by and order to be settled by Justice TAPPEN, Justice BARNARD not sitting.

Same vs. Same; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

The People vs. Thomas M. Riley; conviction reversed, without costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Margaret Kenny vs. Bartholomew L. Lynch; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD, Justice GILBERT not sitting.

Benj S. Foster vs. John Lynch; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Glenham Company vs. Andrew R. Chandler; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justices BARNARD and TAPPEN.

City of Poughkeepsie vs. Nicholas Hoffman; appeal ordered to be heard in First Department.

In the matter of the petition of South-side Railroad Company; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Julius Harris vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs.

Henry McClellan vs. Wm. H. Tallmage et al.; order of affirmance at General Term modified, so that but one bill of costs shall be taxed. Order to be settled by Justice TAPPEN.

In the matter of the last will of F. Dietz; decree of Surrogate of New-York affirmed. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Brainerd Shaler vs. Levi H. Alden; judgment reversed and new trial granted at Circuit; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Anne Tatten, administratrix, vs. James L. Phipps; judgment and order denying new trial reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Wm. Bell vs. Isaac O. Davis et al.; judgment and order denying new trial reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice BARNARD, Justice TAPPEN not sitting.

Isaac V. C. Buckhout vs. People of New-York; conviction affirmed. Opinion by Justice GILBERT, Justice BARNARD not sitting.

Caroline M. Malcolm vs. Sarah L. Allen; order of Judge Ingraham and Judge Cardozo reversed, with $10 costs, and order of Justice Sutherland affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Barrett.

UNCONGENIAL PARTNERS.

McDermott vs. McDermott.—This is a suit brought by the wife against her husband to obtain a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The matter comes before the Court now in the form of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the mother to obtain possession of their child, a little girl of about four years of age. It appears from the papers presented to the Court that the parties are of different religions, the mother being Catholic and the father Protestant; that the little girl was first baptized in the Catholic Church and afterward in the Protestant Church; and although the child was too young to appreciate it, there has evidently been a warm contest as to which religious road she should travel in the future. The father presented affidavits denying all the charges.

Judge BARRETT took the papers and reserved his decision

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Mayor's Message—Organization of the New Board of Aldermen—Various Suggestions by the Mayor—Statement of the City Debt.

The Board of Aldermen for 1872 organized, yesterday afternoon, by the election of the officers named in the TIMES of yesterday. JACOB I. BERGEN, Esq., presided. After the organization the Mayor's Message was received, of which the following is the substance:

The message commences by referring to the suspicion aroused in the administration of public affairs consequent upon the stupendous frauds which have been brought to light in the City of New-York, and the enormous defalcations which have been perpetrated by government officials. He therefore recognizes the fact that it becomes of the first importance that he should so conduct his office that the tax-payers of Brooklyn shall have no ground of complaint, and that at the close of his stewardship he may deserve the approbation of the public. Brooklyn has had a great many difficulties to contend with in acquiring anything like a distinctive character, in consequence of its immediate vicinity to New-York; but, thanks to the enterprise of some of the citizens, these obstacle have been overcome, and the citizens are enabled to find amusement and recreation within their own boundaries. In the future, he trusts that these wants will be continually supplied as they arise, and that all may feel a local pride in the place of their abode. He predicts that in less than half a century from this period the extension of business in New-York will drive out the population, and Brooklyn will be the first in numbers on the continent. He advocates an extended system of street grading and paving, and, alluding to the danger of travel by night, suggests the necessity of providing light for the public thoroughfares. He advocates a good system of sewerage, and alludes to the importance of education for young men. He advocates a sufficient water supply, and points out the importance of securing a part of the land lying between Washington-avenue and Ryerson-street, and Flushing-avenue and the water. He thinks the time has arrived when the object of increased facilities for travel ought to engage public attention, and favors under ground railroads. Reference is made to the limited number of Policemen, but he does not deem it judicious at the present time to increase it. The force consists at present of one Chief, ten Captains, forty-nine Sergeants, twenty-two roundsmen, 303 patrolmen, thirty-nine detailed to special duty, and twenty-six doormen—making in all 450 men. The amount appropriated for the support of the department for the past year, $512,898, has been found sufficient.

The Paid Fire Department, he thinks, has proved a success. The system of public education in vogue is also approved. He thinks there will always be a good supply of water, and gives a history of the progress of the work.

Reference is also made to the luxurious Parks, and he thinks the people are well satisfied with them. He hopes that a grant may be obtained from the Government for the land lying between Washington-avenue and Ryerson-street, Flushing-avenue and the water. The main burdens of the tax-payers are enumerated in the improvements, lighting of streets, salaries of city officers, &c., and he thinks a further reduction could be made in the price of the gas consumed by the city.

The recapitulation of the debt of the City is as follows:

Public improvement bonds	$19,584,814 86
Local improvement bonds	9,557,405 10
Certificates	1,527,545 54
Total	$30,669,768 50

To the above may be added a balance from the county debt chargeable to the city of $3,547,027. When the assessments are collected for park and other improvements, the permanent debt of the City will be reduced to $16,584,814 86. To offset this indebtedness, he finds that the City possesses in its buildings, works and parks, property to the value of $26,220,000.

The grand total of the county debt at this date amounts to $3,733,712; of this sum more than two-thirds of the whole amount was incurred under the Bounty and Enlistment acts during the war. During the year 1871 eleven miles of graded and paved streets were confirmed and the assessments are in process of collection. Ten miles of graded and paved streets have also been completed, for which assessment rolls are now in preparation. Seventeen miles are under contract and will be completed this year. There have been 1,944 gas-lamps and posts set. The total number of new buildings erected during the year amounted in the aggregate to 2,596, of which 1,074 were brick, 476 stone and 1,046 frame—averaging each building at $2,000, an increase of the taxable property of the city is given amounting to $5,192,000.

He concludes by promising to exercise a wise yet liberal economy in the future.

The Small-pox on the Increase.

The report of the Health Officer for last week shows that there were 89 cases of small-pox reported, against 78 cases the week previous. There are 43 vaccinators at work, and they are making slow but sure progress.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Trial of a Fraudulent Bondsman for Forgery.

WM. MESSICK was arraigned before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with forging the name of ORLANDO WARREN, a property-owner, to a bond for the release of some contraband whisky belonging to ANDREW BORIE. Counsel for the prisoner interposed a plea of insanity on behalf of MESSICK, and the case was adjourned until today.

The Transfer of the Erie Stock Deferred.

Yesterday was fixed for the transfer to Messrs. HEATH and RAPHAEL of the 12,058 shares of Erie Railway stock held by Mr. COLEMAN as receiver, and claimed by JAMES FISK and JAY GOULD as their personal property. Counsel for the Erie directors moved for an adjournment of the transfer, however, until Friday next, in consequence of the death of Mr. FISK. No objection was offered to the motion, which was granted by Commissioner WHITE.

The Aldermanic Prohibitions—The Orders Perpetuated.

Yesterday being the return-day named in the alternative writs of prohibition directed to the Mayor, forbidding him to recognize or appoint any except the newly-elected Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, Messrs. HENRY L. CLINTON and ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE appeared before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in favor of sustaining the writs. There being no appearance on the part either of the Mayor or the old Board of Aldermen, the writs were made absolute by default.

Erie's Litigations at an End.

In the suits of the Erie Railway Company against JOSEPH H. RAMSEY et al., The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company against JOSEPH H. RAMSEY et al., AZRO CHASE against The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, DAVID WILBER against The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, JAY GOULD against The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and JOSEPH BUSH against The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, orders of discontinuance, by consent, were yesterday filed in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

Staten Island Reform—A Mass-Meeting to be Held.

The reform movement on Staten Island, following from New-York, seems to cause an immense excitement in this hitherto quiet portion of the State of New-York. Saturday last Mr. BRICK circulated the report (as published in the TIMES) that Mr. CORNELIUS C. EDDY was arrested on suit brought against him by Mr. BRICK. Mr. EDDY says that he has not been arrested. The Reformers have called a mass-meeting for an early day. Mr. JOHN C. THOMSON, who was indicted last week for libel, was in Richmond yesterday making investigations into the books of the Supervisors.

Police Trials—Charge Against Capt. Gunner.

A large number of policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE, among whom was Capt. JOHN GUNNER, Nineteenth Precinct, who was tried upon a complaint made by S. P. SAGE, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It appeared that SAGE arrested a boy for driving a disabled horse, and took him to Capt. GUNNER's Station, where he was locked up. A dispute then arose as to who should take care of the animal, which was of some interest, as the horse was entirely worthless, and not security even for a night's keeping. SAGE refusing to take charge of it, Capt. GUNNER threatened to lock him up for cruelty to animals, whereupon SAGE reconsidered his determination and took the horse away. Mr. BERGH made an argument in the case to the effect that it was the duty of the Police to take charge of all animals found lost or abandoned, which Mr. MANIERRE admitted to be the fact, but that he doubted whether horses could be considered abandoned when taken from their owners by the agents of Mr. BERGH. The case was referred to the Board for a decision on this point.

Third-Avenue Savings Bank—Excitement Subsiding—The Bank Meeting All Demands.

Yesterday was the sixth day of the run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. The excitement has visibly abated. Yesterday morning it was observed that the number of depositors had considerably diminished, and during the whole day not more than 200 people presented themselves for the purpose of drawing deposits. About $90,000 were drawn up to the time of closing the bank doors, which makes in all $1,390,000 drawn during the six days' run. Every Monday evening it has been the custom of this bank to reopen at 6 P. M., for two hours to accommodate depositors. Yesterday at 3 o'clock all inside the bank who had been unable to withdraw their deposits during banking hours, were furnished with checks to enable them to gain admittance during the evening. Accordingly at 5½ P. M. the door on Twenty-sixth-street was blockaded by about fifty people, who upon showing their checks to the President were admitted and thus obtained a preference over those coming at the usual hour, 6 P. M. All depositors were paid promptly and cheerfully, and everything done by the managers to restore public confidence. Owing to the immense press of business during this excitement, the President has been unable to furnish the statement of the condition of the bank which he intended doing on the 2d of January. This statement is now being prepared and will probably be completed and published in the course of a few days. Mr. LYON affirms that no securities were converted yesterday, and the reserve fund still remains untouched.

The Hart Investigation Case—More Charges Against the Harbor-Master.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master HART was to have been resumed at 10½ yesterday morning. At that hour, the merchants with their counsel, Mr. BENEDICT, appeared before the Captain of the Port, and asked for a further postponement of the investigation on the ground that Mr. HENEY, of the firm of COLEMAN & Co., had a series of fresh charges to make against HART, and that time was necessary to collect evidence for the same. After considerable argument on both sides, Mr. JONES postponed the case until 10½ this morning. A charge of blackmailing to the extent of $200 was, in November last, brought against HART, and the case argued before Justice LEDWITH, but it was indefinitely postponed, and now comes up before the Captain of the Port. The subjoined is the affidavit of Mr. A. T. HENEY, the complainant:

To the Captain of the Port of the City of New-York:

SIR: I complain of DANIEL W. HART, Harbor-master, for improperly attending to the duties of his office. In this, that he has demanded money as a consideration for accommodation rendered, or to be rendered, by said HART to MILTON KNAPP, in his business with relation to the piers and docks, and received at different times from said KNAPP, by the hand of WILLIAM K. MOOR, the sum of $200 for such accommodation. And further, that he has issued permits in the name of the Captain of the Port for vessels to lie at piers in what is called the Canal District, in the month of December, 1870, without any authority therefor. A. T. HENEY.

JAN. 8, 1872.

A. T. HENEY, being duly sworn, says that the facts in the foregoing statement are true, as he is informed and believes. A. T. HENEY.

Sworn to before me this 8th of January, 1872.
J. E. JONES, Captain of the Port.

The Legal Powers of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—A Mother's Claim on Her Child.

As already reported in the TIMES, HONORA STRANAHAN commenced a suit against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to recover $5,000 damages for having been deprived of her child, whom, she claimed, had been unlawfully detained from her by the defendants and placed in charge of improper persons. The suit came on for trial before Judge BARNARD, and the defendants having interposed a demurrer on the ground that the complaint had set forth no cause of action, the complaint was dismissed. The substance of the complaint was that, in October, 1868, the defendants, having already got possession of plaintiff's child by her (plaintiff's) consent, did, without her consent, deliver her child to one Mrs. E. W. PERRY; that this Mrs. PERRY was not a resident of the State of New-York, or of any of the adjoining States; that the child was not indentured to her; that she was a keeper or exhibitor of a circus, and was not engaged in farming or any useful trade; that she took the child to the State of Illinois, and that the child has thereby been lost to her mother, the plaintiff.

From the decision of Judge BARNARD an appeal was taken on behalf of the mother to the Court in General Term, wherein argument on the appeal took place yesterday. It was contended on behalf of the mother of the child that she had a recognized legal interest in her child, which right had been recently confirmed by the Supreme Court in General Term in the case of GRAY vs. DURLAND; that the title of a mother to her child could certainly be no less sacred than the title of a business man to his accumulated wealth, or an author to the proceeds of his books or poems; that the Commissioners had exceeded their authority by binding out the child to a person who was a resident neither of this or an adjoining State, nor engaged in farming or any useful trade.

On behalf of the Commissioners of Charities it was contended that, having had the child under their control for three months, by the voluntary abandonment of the mother, they became invested with absolute control; that though they are authorized to bind out children, the law does not compel them so to do, and whether they do or do not, no action will lie against them by poor persons who, as appears in this case, are unable to support them; and, that plaintiff by surrendering the child to the defendants, to be by them supplied as a pauper, has lost any right she ever had to sue for the services or earnings of the child.

The Court reserved its decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..115¾	100 Con.Coal. of Md... 41
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.110¾	100 Adams Ex.......... 90¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.110¾	100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 59¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.110¾	25 do............. 60
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.112¾	25 Wells-Fargo Ex..... 56¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.112¾	100 U. S. Express....... 65
175,000 do......b3.112⅝	100 N.Y. Cen. & H. R. 95¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110	15 do............. 95½
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64	200 do....bet call. 95⅝
5,000 do.......... 63½	2000 N.Y.Cen. & H.R.
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, n.,	Ctfs...bet.call. 91⅝
Jan. & July.. 25	1600 do........ 92⅛
1,000 do........ 25¼	300 Erie............. 37⅛
10,000 do........ 25⅜	500 do........s3. 37
16,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95	300 do.......... 37⅛
1,000 California 7s....108¼	1000 do...bet. call. 37⅛
2,000 N.Y. Cen.6s,'83. 93½	600 do........c. 37⅛
10,000 Cen.Pac.G.bds.101	700 do.......... 37
1,000 do.........100¾	900 do.......... 36⅞
16,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 90¾	100 Erie Pref.......... 66¼
25,000 do........ 90⅝	100 do........ 65½
25,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 80	400 Reading.........112⅛
1,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.102¼	700 L. S. & M. So., bet.
5,000 C. & N.W. 1st. 101¼	call, ex div...b3. 90¼
4,000 Tol. & Wab.1st.101	500 do........ 90⅛
5,000 Gt.W.1stM.'88. 97½	93 Mich.Cen.bet.call.116
5,000 Gt.W. 2d M.... 87	100 Panama......... 76
4,000 do......... 87¼	300 do.......b60. 77
1,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st. 107	100 do......... 76½
1,000 C.&R.I.&P. 7s.101⅜	200 do......... 76⅛
3,000 Mor.&Es.1stM.105	200 Clev.&Pitts. Guar. 91⅛
2,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.101¼	200 Chi. & N. W...... 67⅜
4,000 do........104⅛	100 do.......b. c. 67⅛
3,000 Ohio&Miss. 2d. 83	200 do........s3. 67⅛
10,000 St.L. & I.M. 1st	100 Chi.& R. I...b.c. c. 107⅛
M.......b10. 97	100 do.......... 107⅛
5,000 N.J.C.1st M.,n. 106	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 80⅜
2,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st 90	100 do.......... 80½
1,000 do........ 90¼	400 do.......b3. 80⅜
5,000 St.L.J.&C. 1st. 93⅛	100 do.......... 80⅛
100 Maryland Coal Co. 25¼	100 Chi. & Alton R....118
100 do............ 25⅛	206 Morris & Essex R. 92⅛
100 Spring M. Coal.... 67½	200 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 21⅛
100 West. Un. Tel..... 70⅛	100 do........ 21⅛
100 do........b. c. 70⅛	100 do........ 21⅛
500 do.........c. 70⅛	500 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 29⅛
100 do.......... 70⅛	129 do.......... 29⅛
700 Pac.M.S.S.Co. b. c. 55	200 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 45⅛
100 do........ 54⅛	100 Tol., W.& W. b. c. 71⅛
100 Con.Coal.of Md.b3. 41	10 Second Av. R..... 65

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...114¾	100 Bruns. City L...... 6
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...115¾	200 Pac. Mail.......b. c. 54⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅜	900 do.......... 54¾
53,000 do...........110⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.,
25,000 U.S 5-20 C.,'64 c.111	bet. call.......c. 95⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅜	200 Erie............ 36⅜
24,000 do.........112⅛	1000 do....bet. call. 36⅜
55,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'65, n.110¾	59 Erie Pf.......... 65½
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅜	200 Reading.......b15.113
1,000 do........112⅜	200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 90⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111⅛	129 Panama........... 75⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅜	200 C. & Pitts. guar.,c. 91
1,000 do...........109⅜	200 do....bet. call. 90⅛
4,000 U.S.5s, 10-40....c.109⅛	200 do.........b20. 91⅛
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old..... 64	100 Un. Pac........b. c. 29⅛
16,000 Va. 6s, Con....... 55	100 Chi. & N. W...... 67⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, n., Apr.	10 do.......... 68
& Oct......b. c. 23	300 do...bet. call. 67⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, Spec.T. 13	200 do.......... 67⅛
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 90⅛	200 N. J. Cen.......... 108⅛
28,000 U. Pac. 1st..b. c. 90⅛	16 N. J. Cen. Scrip....103
20,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	100 Mil. & St. Paul...... 55⅝
Iowa Div...... 90	100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 71⅛
100 Quicksilver........ 26¼	200 P., Ft. W. &C. Gu. 96
300 do.........26⅛	200 do.......... 96⅛
200 Con. Coal Md.b. c. 41⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W..103⅛
200 do........ 42	50 H. & St. Jos........ 53⅛
100 West. U. Tel..b. c. 70⅛	100 Col., C. & I. Cen.. 21
1500 do........ 69⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 45⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Gold Room had the Spanish fever again today. The sales of Gold ran up to 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent. There was no general belief on the Street in the basis of the rise. Indeed there is no authentic information from Administration sources in Washington to justify the slightest apprehension of hostilities between the two Governments. But as Gold does not look dear in the light of the course of the market for a year or two past, the speculators for a rise are ready to hang their calculations upon the slightest appearance of political trouble at home or abroad. And this Spanish affair is of the very slightest.

In the Foreign Exchanges there was a fair demand for Bills on London at 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent. The comparatively light Exports of Cotton to the current Receipts at the ports, owing to the higher speculation in the trade on this side, tends, for the moment, to strengthen Exchange. The Cotton will have to go forward, however, in the usual proportion to the domestic consumption of the crop, and if speculation here should continue to delay the shipments to foreign markets, the compensation, so far as the Exchanges are concerned, will be found in the larger Exports through the Spring months.

Money, among the Stock Brokers, has declined to 7 ℘ cent. Interest, which rate is charged, in some instances, as in Gold. The difference, with Gold under 110, is scarcely perceptible in carrying over Stocks.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange faltered, in the forenoon, on easier money. There was some upward stir in Erie on the death of FISK, but more sellers than buyers appeared on the advance in price of 2@2½ ℘ cent., and at the Second Board the sales stood 36⅞ as against 35⅞ ℘ cent. on Saturday. Opinions differ as to how far the Erie scandal of the last three or four years is to be immediately qualified by the death of FISK. The London market evidently accepts the sudden event as a substantial cause of improvement. Here it is felt that while GOULD remains master of the road, the difference is less important. New-York Central, Reading and the Western Roads, showed weakness through both sessions of the Exchange Board. Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were also lower than at the close of last week. The Public Funds were steady, but the classes dealt in actively abroad failed to respond to the rise of ⅛ ℘ cent. in gold.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. The Railroads were firm in the Hall of the Exchange, after the adjournment of the Board:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 8.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	110	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	112⅜	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅜	112⅛
American Gold	109⅜	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central & Hudson	96	96
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Debt Ctfs	92	91⅛
Reading	112⅝	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	68⅛	67⅛
North-west Preferred	92	91⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅛	55⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅛	70⅛
Erie	35⅞	37⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛	30⅛
Lake Shore Ex Scrip	*90⅛	*90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88	88

* Ex Dividend.

Gold was weaker at the very close—109⅜@109¼. The Railroad speculation left off strong.

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81.....114¾	5-20 reg., '67.....111¾
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81.....115¾	5-20 coup., '67.....112⅛
5-20 reg., '62.....110¾	5-20 reg., '68.....110¾
5-20 coup., '62.....110¾	5-20 coup., '68.....112⅛
5-20 reg., '64.....110¾	10-40 registered.....109⅛
5-20 coup., '64.....110¾	10-40 coupon.....109⅛
5-20 reg., '65.....111¼	5s registered, '81.....109⅛
5-20 coup., '65.....112⅛	5s coupon, '81.....109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....110¾	6s currency.....115¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....111	

The following are the bids at the Stock Exchange today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....125	Metropolitan.....132
Manhattan.....150	Shoe and Leather.....150
Merchants'.....117	Corn Exchange.....122
Mechanics'.....127	Commonwealth.....85
America.....146	Park.....150
Tradesmen's.....146	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.....80
State of New-York.....107	Central National.....97
Commerce.....118½	First National.....201
Ocean.....70	Fourth National.....108¾
American Exchange.....111¾	Ninth National.....100
Pacific.....180	Oriental.....150
Bank of the Republic.....115	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.....90
Irving.....121	

The last prices of the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange are as follows:

Del. & Hudson Canal.....124	Quicksilver Min. Co.....26¾
Maryland Coal Co.....25¼	Adams Express.....90¾
Spring Mountain Coal.....67½	Wells-Fargo Express.....57
Canton Co., Baltimore.....74	Amer. M. U. Express.....59¾
Consol. Coal of Md.....40¾	United States Ex.....64¾
W. U. Telegraph.....70¾	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....55¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

Gold receipts	$1,124,446 15
Gold payments	467,271 31
Gold balance	63,917,569 38
Currency receipts	364,527 51
Currency payments	518,546 36
Currency balance	6,282,466 64
Customs	560,000 00

The Union Pacific Railroad Company report as follows of their earnings to the close of November:

	November, 1871.	November, 1870.
Earnings	$708,141 68	$570,168 31
Expenses	284,993 61	272,730 04
Net earnings	$423,148 07	$297,438 27
	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1871.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1870.
Earnings	$7,051,750 11	$7,123,412 40
Expenses	3,283,152 56	4,383,010 48
Net earnings	$3,768,597 55	$2,740,401 92

The following were the earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Four weeks, December, 1871	$73,848
Four weeks, December, 1870	76,663
Decrease	$2,815
Year commencing March 1, 1871	$3,135,711
Year commencing March 1, 1870	3,039,697
Increase	$96,014

We regret to record the decease of Mr. HENRY A. HEISER, one of the old and active men of Wall-street in the Gold and Stock markets. He died on Sunday, (yesterday,) at the age of fifty-seven years, after an attack of pneumonia some three weeks since.

In the Pacific Road Mortgages there was a considerable business done, by private purchase, this afternoon, at 101½ ℘ cent. for Centrals, and 91½ ℘ cent. for Unions. For the Centrals at the close 101½ ℘ cent. Ex Dividend was demanded.

The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*

The Merchants' Insurance Company of New-York City pay the usual semi-annual dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.* on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ADVANTAGEOUS LOCATION OF RAILROADS.

One of the most important requisites for success in railroad enterprises is advantageous location, and this should always cover, so far as possible, populous and fertile sections of country, an air line, and a due regard to through and local traffic. The history of American railroads furnishes many striking examples of success, the most striking of which are those roads constructed in strict conformity with advantageous location in the most liberal sense. In surveying a route for the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, the projectors of the enterprise, profiting by the experience of the past, were enabled to locate a line which combines the advantage of greatly decreasing the distance between the East and the Pacific States—thus insuring for the road a large through traffic—with a populous and fertile country. The line of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD is from St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, to Fort Kearney, an important station on the Union Pacific Railroad. In the year 1860, HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, THE PRESENT VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, recommended St. Joseph as the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The rebellion soon afterward gained some headway, and deprived the State of Missouri—at that time a slave State—of the advantage of having this road within its limits. If the rebellion had not occurred there is every reason to believe that the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD would have been the main line of the Union Pacific road. The city of St. Joseph is a great railroad centre, and has close railroad connections with the Missouri Valley, Hannibal, St. Louis, and Chicago, and consequently with the entire network of railroads in the United States. The ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD will shorten the distance from San Francisco to New-York one hundred miles by the way of St. Louis and two hundred miles by the way of Hannibal. Railroad statistics show that in the Fall, Winter and Spring months there is a strong tendency with travelers from the Pacific to the Atlantic to take what is known as a middle and consequently a milder route. It is safe, therefore, to estimate that a large percentage of the passengers now arriving at Omaha will take the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD at Fort Kearney. It is also the interest of the Southern lines of railroad to throw the business from East to West via St. Louis to St. Joseph, and thence by the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD to the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney. Passengers and freight naturally seek the shortest routes, and hence the future is satisfactory with success for the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. The land grant of the Company is 1,600,000 acres, located in Kansas and Nebraska, where the soil is most excellent for farming purposes. The prairie lands of Nebraska, which comprise a portion of this land grant, are extremely valuable, as their rolling formation effects a natural drainage for the surface water. These lands cannot be sold for less than four dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage indenture, and all the proceeds of land sales are used by the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY TO RETIRE THE BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. The road is fast approaching completion, and work has scarcely been impeded this Winter by snow. We are now offering the remaining balance of the 8 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. The principal and interest are both payable in gold, the interest free of tax, in February and August of each year. *To parties about making investments we would request a close scrutiny of this loan and its great surrounding safeguards.*

We deal in the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Bonds the same as Government securities, and those of the Eastern Division, closed by our firm at 97½, are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest. *This is important as indicating the confidence of investors in the safety of the loan and the future of the enterprise.*

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ THE DEMAND FOR THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS has been rapidly on the increase since the opening of the new year. Large sales have been made for cash and in exchange for 5-20s and other marketable securities. They are for less than $16,500 per mile on finished road, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on the whole issue. The Bonds are authorized for the extra equipment and necessary buildings required to accommodate the business now offered. We cheerfully recommend them to all investors. Price 90 and interest. Full particulars on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT

TO

HOLDERS OF 5-20S AND INVESTORS

GOLD 7-30 LOAN.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers to the public an investment security which combines the ready negotiability, the convenience, and the high credit of a first-class railroad bond, with the solidity and safety of a real estate mortgage on hand worth twice the amount loaned.

TRAFFIC.—As officially reported, the gross earnings of the present Pacific Railroad (Union and Central) for 1871, the second year of through business, (December earnings estimated,) reach seventeen millions and a quarter. Of this sixty-five per cent. is from local business, and, it is stated, fully fifty-five per cent., or nearly nine and a half millions, are net over operating expenses.

An equal traffic on the Northern Pacific Road will pay a dividend of more than 9¼ per cent. on its total cost.

The lands of the Northern Pacific Road are admitted by all who have seen them to be better and more salable than those of most other grants, but, sold at the general average of $7 04 per acre, they will yield more than $161,000 per mile of road—more than three times the possible cost of construction and equipment; or, at the lowest average of any grant, ($3 07,) they will produce more than $70,000 per mile.

CONSTRUCTION.—The road is now completed across Minnesota (255 miles) and 65 miles are under construction on the Pacific coast. Including purchased lines, the Northern Pacific Company now has 575 miles of finished track. Contracts are let for the construction of 635 miles more, to be finished before the close of 1872.

The 7-30 GOLD BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company present the following leading features:

1. They are exempt from United States tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in gold—the Principal in thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum. Denominations, from $100 to $10,000.

2. The bonds are a first and only mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Earnings, and also on a Land Grant, averaging 23,000 acres to each mile of track.

3. They are at all times receivable at ten per cent. premium, (1 10,) in payment or exchange for the Company's Land at market prices—a provision which practically gives the holder the power of foreclosure at will.

4. The proceeds of all sales of land are required to be devoted by the Trustees of the Bondholders, (Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson,) as a Sinking Fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds, or, temporarily, to the payment of interest thereon if necessary.

EXCHANGING 5-20S.—In view of the ability and fixed policy of the Government to call in its 5-20s and substitute a low-interest bond—$140,000,000 having been called in for cancellation since Sept. 1—many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, thus adding to their principal the present premium on Government Bonds, and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one-third.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties without expense to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
FOR SALE BY BANKS AND BANKERS GENERALLY.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 90 Wall-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

For sale at 90 and interest by

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

A liberal commission allowed to Bankers and Brokers.

☞ NOTICE.

Commercial paper signed L. ROBERTS & CO., No. 29 South-st., having been recently offered for sale, we hereby warn the public against purchasing the same upon the credit of our house.

L. ROBERTS & CO.,
No. 17 South-st.

NEW-YORK,
Jan. 8, 1872.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872.

Trade at Weehawken Yards on the forenoons of yesterday and today was entirely broken in upon by the death of the Vice-President of the Erie Railroad. The arrivals were small, and the quality medium, with some poor lots at the tail end of the market. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in horned Cattle was good; quality ranged from common to choice; prices from 9c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., with one lot held for advanced rates; weights from 5½ cwt. to 10¼ cwt. on 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows have fallen since last week; poor Cows sold from $35@$50 ℘ head; fair quality Cows from $57@$67 ℘ head. Veals from 7c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Sheep brisk, from 7c.@7¾c. ℘ lb. Lambs from 8c.@8½c. ℘ lb. The markets closed firm at our quotations. Hogs sold on private terms or direct by shippers to slaughterers.

SALES.

T. SWIFT sold for self 28 State Steers, from common to fair, at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight from 5 cwt. to 10 cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self & Co. 98 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt.; 117 Steers, Missouris, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 55 Steers, Kentuckies, choice Cattle, at 13c. ℘ lb., weight 10 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 56 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. T. BROWN sold 20 Steers, Kentuckies, choice Cattle, at 13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 10¼ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 83 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 34 Steers, Illinois choice cattle, from 12c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. HEALY sold for self 63 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. & D. WAIXELL sold for selves 207 Steers, Illinois medium cattle, from 10¼c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self 34 Steers, Illinois choice cattle, from 12c.@13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. GELLESS sold for self 97 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 54 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; again, 20 Steers, Illinois poor cattle, at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 102 Sheep, weight 14,910 lbs., at 7c. ℘ cwt.; 142 Sheep, weight 10,980 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 7,950 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 134 Sheep, weight 18,600 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 450 Sheep, mixed long-wooled Canadas and fine-wooled State Sheep, weight 42,950 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 28 State Lambs, weight 2,095 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; 671 Sheep, mixed Canada long-wooled and State fine-wooled, weight 55,340 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 91 Canada Sheep, weight 10,300 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 133 Canada Lambs, weight 15,040 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb. Above firm sold, for week ending Jan. 6, 1872, 9,564 Sheep and Lambs for $67,521 84—average ℘ head, $7 06.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street yards for week ending Jan. 8, 1872, 1,552 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 4 Veals, Western stock; 116 head of horned Cattle, 34 Cows, 355 Veals, 19 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street yards for week ending Jan. 8, 1872, 7,174 Sheep and Lambs, 339 Veals, 19 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled and irregular; speculative demand quite active early in the day; No. 1 Spring, $1 27@$1 28; No. 2 do., $1 23¾; No. 3, $1 13@$1 13½; No. 2, seller, last half of month, $1 24¾; seller, February, $1 25¾; seller March, $1 26¾@$1 27. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.@41¾c.; Rejected, 38¾c.@38¾c.; Mixed, seller February, 41¾c.@41¾c.; seller April, 43¾c.@43¾c.; seller, May, 46¾c.@47c. OATS in fair demand and higher; No. 2, seller April, 24¾c.@34¾c. RYE quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 67¾c. BARLEY advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, 65c.; No. 3 Spring, 52¾c.; do., seller February, 55¾c. PORK dull and a shade lower; sales at $13 25; seller February, $13 45@$13 50; seller March, $13 70@$13 75; seller April, $13 90@$14. LARD dull and a shade lower; sales at 8¾c.; seller February, 8¾c.@8¾c. HAMS in pickle—sales at 8¾c.@9c. BULK MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 4¾c.@4¾c.; Sides, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 5¾c.@5¾c. CUT-MEATS nominal. HOGS moderately active, but lower; sales at $4 20@$4 75. Dressed Hogs active and lower at $5 05. WHISKY steady at 88c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 179,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. By returns from 130 points, received at the *Bulletin* office, it is ascertained that 3,287,000 Hogs have been packed at those points this season, with an estimate that the total number will reach 4,260,000.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT firm and a shade higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 Red Winter, in elevator, $1 50@$1 51; No. 2 do., $1 55@$1 57. CORN easier and inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 40¾c.@41c.; at East St. Louis, on track, 43¾c.@46c.; do. in elevator, Yellow, 41¾c. OATS buoyant and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c.@39c. bulk, 44¾c.@45¾c., sacked. BARLEY steady; Iowa Spring, 65c.@70c. RYE firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 76c.@77c. HIGHWINES—Nothing done. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK steady; sales at $13 25. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., loose. BACON firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD firm; generally held at 8¾c. CATTLE—Best grades scarce; range from $2@$4 50. Live Hogs excited; prices higher; sales at $4@$4 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53, 800 bushels do. at $1 52, 800 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 85. CORN unchanged; sales, 3,500 bushels at 67c., and 800 bushels at 68c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 10 for Canada. RYE held at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c.@92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—SHIPMENTS, by Rail—Wheat, 1,100 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. IN STORE and AFLOAT—Wheat, 682,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 407,000 bushels; Barley, 193,000 bushels; Rye, 40,000 bushels. FLOUR firm; asking 25c. advance on Winter. WHEAT dull; nominally $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Duluth, in car lots. CORN in fair demand; sales, 6,000 bushels and 5 cars No. 2 Western at 60c. OATS nominally 45c.@46c. RYE neglected; held about 90c. BARLEY in fair demand; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Wisconsin at 85c.; 3 cars Two-rowed State at 77c., on the track. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 9¾c.@10c. HIGHWINES neglected and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—TOBACCO active; sales, 63 hhds.; Trash, $5 50@$6 00; Lugs, $6 50@$7 75; Low to Medium Leaf, $8@$11. BAGGING quiet and firm at 13c.@14c. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $6 50. GRAIN quiet but firm. WHEAT, $1 60@$1 70 for choice Red and White. CORN, shelled and sacked, 50c.@55c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 85c. PROVISIONS active and firm. LARD—Prime Leaf, in kegs, 10c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 13¾c.@14c. BULK-MEATS—Clear-rib, 6¾c.@6¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 5¾c.@7c.; Clear-rib, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear-sides, 7¾c.@8c., packed and on orders. PORK held at $14. WHISKY, 85c.@86c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 at $1 25¾; No. 2 at $1 23¾. OATS in fair demand and firm, No. 2 33¾c. CORN dull and drooping, No. 2 Mixed at 41¾c. RYE in fair demand and advanced, No. 1 at 66c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher, No. 2 Fall at 65c. HOGS in fair demand but lower rates; sales at $4 25@$4 30. PORK quiet and weak; sales at $13. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Jan. 8.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; Amber Michigan, $1 47¾; No. 2 Red, $1 43¾. CORN steady; high mixed, 49¾c.; low mixed, 48¾c.; Yellow, 49¾c. OATS unchanged and quiet; Michigan, 41¾c. Live HOGS in fair demand and advanced; sales at $5 05@$5 15, latter for heavy. CLOVER-SEED dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK—Full prices asked but no demand; sales at $13 50. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 8¾c.@9¾c. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Sides, 6¾c.@6¾c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c. Live HOGS in fair demand; advanced; sales at $4 50@$4 85; receipts, 5,500. WHISKY steady at 88c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 20¾c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 3,201 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,694 bales; to Barcelona, 350 bales; coastwise, 1,935 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 77,721 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—WHEAT—Nothing done. RYE and CORN neglected. BARLEY firm; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 05, being an advance of 2c. OATS unchanged; sales, 2 cars No. 2 State at 53c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—COTTON active and higher; Middling, 20¾c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 7,342 bales; gross, 8,013 bales; exports to Barcelona, 190 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 198,898 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 1,206 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,687 bales; coastwise, 724 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 44,961 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 8.—COTTON strong; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 4,116 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,283 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 65,576 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—COTTON strong; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 1,700 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,915 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 31,147 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.—COTTON strong; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 500 bales; sales, 900 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

NOON—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92⅛; United States 5-20 Bonds, 93⅛ for the old issue of 1865; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and the account. United States Bonds, closed—5-20s of 1862, 92; '64s, 93⅛; '65s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—French Rentes close 56fr. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—10½ A. M.—COTTON advancing; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales; the sales on Saturday reached 30,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is excited; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 30,000 bales, including 12,000 for export and speculation.

2½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; Wheat, 13s. ℘ cental for California White; 11s. 4d.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 1d. for Red Winter; Flour, 26s.@30s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day foot up 30,000 bales, including 12,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due, from New-Orleans at 10⅜d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 17⅛d. RESIN—Common, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 8—5 P. M.—TALLOW, 48s. 9d. Spirits TURPENTINE, 53s.@54s.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The SUGAR market is nominal for all classes suited for Spain and the United States, owing to the scanty receipts (not to surplus of tonnage as incorrectly stated in the previous dispatch;) quotations are unchanged; Muscovado Sugar—Fair to good Refining, 8¼@9 reals. FREIGHTS are firmer, but not quotably higher.

Quarantine Abuses—Meeting of the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee on Quarantine Abuses held a secret session yesterday, in the Chamber of Commerce. The principal object of the meeting was to frame the draft of a new Quarantine law, which is intended to cover all the existing abuses to which the merchants and ship-owners of this port are subjected. A sub-committee was formed to complete this undertaking, and, when ready, to present it to the Legislature at Albany. The report of the Committee is expected to be ready on Monday, the 15th inst., when it will be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce.

Curling at Central Park.

Yesterday a large party of curlers from Paterson arrived at the Central Park and made up four rinks, Paterson vs. New-York City, and at the close the Jerseymen came off the victors by a majority of seventeen shots. The Empire City Club yesterday encountered the Thistle Club for the first time this season, three rinks taking part in the match for the medal. After a close contest the Empire City men came off the victors, the score being, Empire, 82; Thistle, 74. Today the annual match between the curlers of the North and South of Scotland resident in the United States will take place. The match will begin at 11 A. M. and close at 4½ P. M. The best curlers of the New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Yonkers, Paterson, and other clubs of the vicinity of the Metropolis, will take part in the contest.

Skating at the Parks.

The ball was up at the Central Park yesterday, and the ice being strong and with a good surface, the sport was generally enjoyed, the large lake being crowded and the Fifty-ninth-street Pond also. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, too, the large lake was opened to the public, and it was numerously attended. Today the grand carnival takes place on the Capitoline Lake, Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	32	Crude Turp., bbls.	25
Bees-wax, pkgs.	13	Tar, bbls.	341
Cotton, bales	7,326	Resin, bbls.	5,506
Cotton-seed Meal, bags	20	Oil-cake, pkgs.	477
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	148	Pork, pkgs.	631
Copper, bbls.	91	Beef, pkgs.	327
Copper, cakes	55	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,220
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	162	Grease, pkgs.	78
Eggs, bbls.	508	Lard, pkgs.	2,211
Flour, bbls.	8,019	Stearine, pkgs.	296
Corn, bushels	82,100	Butter, pkgs.	2,811
Oats, bushels	13,375	Cheese, pkgs.	1,196
Malt, bushels	750	Tallow, pkgs.	236
Barley, bushels	500	Oil, bbls.	172
Grass-seed, bags	2,165	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,188
Flax-seed, bags	30	Pea-nuts, bags	951
Beans, bbls.	221	Pecans, pkgs.	100
Beans, (Cal.) bags	525	Rice, pkgs.	141
B. E. Peas, bags	13	Starch, boxes	1,550
Corn-meal, bags	390	Tea, half chests	2
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	120	Tobacco, hhds.	76
Oat-meal, bbls.	65	Tobacco, boxes, & cs.	180
Hemp, bales	19	Whisky, bbls.	512
Hops, bales	34	Wool, bales	79
Hides, No.	6,842	Wine, (Cal.) pkgs.	242
Hides, bales	162	Salmon, pkgs.	1,050
Leather, sides	9,012	Seal-oil, gallons	3,053
Moss, bales	50	Lead, pigs	7,900
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	785	Brandy, (Cal.) pkgs.	12
Spirits Turp., bbls.	904		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Fedelma*, for London—5,520 bbls. Linseed Cake.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow, (additional)—15 pks. Tobacco, 20,000 bushels Corn, 436 bags Cloverseed, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 241 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Pork.

By the bark *Olymping*, for Queenstown and orders—23,143 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Electric*, for Bremen—6,138 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Margaretta Blanca*, for Rotterdam—6,000 Staves, 10,631 bags Rye.

By the bark *Vesta*, for Santander—560 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Ocean Queen*, for China—12 kegs Ink, 9 cases Clothing, 5 cases Oil-cloth, 3 cases Hardware. And for Aspinwall—393 boxes Soap, 110 bbls. Cement, 1 keg Nails, 1 bdl. Screws, 186 pks. Hardware, 143 bbls. Flour, 106 bbls. Sugar, 10 bales Domestics, 62 cases Oils, 80 cases Can Goods, 33 cases Paper, 91 pks. Butter, 82 pks. Machinery, 83 cases Arms, 42 bbls. Potatoes, 150 pks. Drugs, 90 cases Fish, 84 Trunks, 72 cases Furniture, 70 bales Tobacco, 50 bbls. Pork, 30 bbls. Beef, 36 bags Pepper, 460 pieces Lumber, 50 cases Castor-oil, 55 boxes Candles, 36,250 lbs. Lard, 280 cases Soap.

And from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, by the ship *Helios*, 236,987 gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, for the week: For Liverpool, by the steamer *Caspian*—350 boxes Pork, 60 tcs. Beef, 165 bales Cotton, 185 bbls. Tallow, 850 bags Cloverseed, 54 bales Hair, 165 hhds. Tobacco, 503,556 lbs. Lard, 11,573 lbs. Cheese, 32,857 bushels Corn, 50 bbls. Hominy chop'ed....Havana, steamer *Liberty*—50 bbls. Meal, 3,655 lbs. Hams, 2 bbls. Merchandise....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Gwentesa*—30,184 bushels Corn....Limerick, Ireland, Norwegian bark *Tillid*—25,296 bushels Corn....Havana, steamer *North Carolina*—273 head of Cattle....Queenstown, North German bark *Richard*—23,893 bushels Corn....Kingston Roads, Ireland, British bark *Lady Agnes*—14,131 bushels Corn....Sligo, Ireland, Amsterdam bark *Gigno*—29,169 bushels Corn....Cardenas, brig *Torrent*—10,000 Hoops, 5,700 Shooks and Hogsheads....Londonderry, British bark *Village Belle*—1 box Dried Fruit, 1,097 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Resin, 25,714 bushels Corn....Queenstown, Ireland, Norwegian bark *Heimdall*—18,580 bushels Corn....Demerara, schooner *Abbott Lawrence*—1 Scale, 952 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 145 bbls. Pork, 15 bbls. Vinegar, 200 bbls. Bread, 100 gallons Lubricating Oil, 400 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Bran, 100 carboys Acid, 50 dozen Buckets....Nassau schooner *Wm. D. Daisley*—187 bbls. Flour, 11 bbls. Bread, 24 bbls. Hominy, 61 bbls. Meal, 10 bbls. Sugar, 6 bbls Naval Stores, 2 bbls. Pork, 6 bbls. Beef, 30 bbls. Mackerel, 17 bushels Peas, 336 gallons Kerosene, 490 bags Rice, 17 bags Corn, 2,032 lbs. Tobacco, 715 lbs. Butter, 288 lbs. Lard, 625 lbs. Candles, 69 lbs. Cheese, 60 pks. Sundries, 1,000 Cabbages, 584 Hams....Queenstown, British brig *Sagitta*—15,850 bushels Corn....Demerara, British brig *Chesapeake*—1,050 bbls. Flour, 115 bbls. Meal, 83 bbls. Pork, 200 bbls. Bread, 10 bbls. Lard-oil, 400 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Bran, 450 bushels Peas, 3,000 lbs. Candles, 48 carboys Acid, 401 Shooks, 2 Spoons.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but firm, in the local market. Sales have been reported of 2,040 bags Rio, by the *R. C. Wright*, at Baltimore, on private terms. Quotations remain as before. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, comprises 55,414 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 44,714 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 27,666 bags at Baltimore, 5,000 bags at New-Orleans, 4,748 bags at Mobile, 5,800 bags at Galveston, and 1,500 bags at Savannah. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 16¾c.@16¾c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¾c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¾c.@18¾c., gold, ℘ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 23c. @ 23c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20¾c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Rio, in lots, 16¾c.@18¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20¾c.; Jamaica, 17c.@19c.; Singapore, 18¾c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 17¾c.@19¾c.; Manila, 17¾c.@19¾c.; Mexican, 18c.@19¾c.; Savanilla, 18c.@18¾c.; Curaçoa, 17¾c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14¾c.@15c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Under the more favorable cable advice, and the lighter offerings of stock here, prices have advanced ⅛c. ℘ lb., with an active call for early delivery, though the market closed tamely. Sale, 3,715 bales, including 1,625 bales to spinners, 322 bales to shippers, 257 bales to speculators and 1,511 bales in transit. There has been an extensive movement for forward delivery, opening buoyantly, prices advancing ⅛c. ℘ lb., but closing dull, with ⅛c. ℘ lb. of the improvement lost; sales, 27,800 bales, (10,900 bales on Saturday evening and 16,900 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for January, 500 bales at 20¾c., 400 bales at 20 15-16c., 300 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c.; February, 1,300 bales at 21¾c., 500 bales at 21 9-16c., 300 bales at 21¾c., 1,050 bales at 21 9-16c., 1,200 bales at 21¾c., 300 bales at 21 7-16c., 200 bales at 21¾c.; March, 550 bales at 21¾c., 600 bales at 22c., 150 bales at 21 15-16c., 800 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 13-16c.; April, 1,100 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c.; May, 200 bales at 22c., 50 bales 22¾c., 400 bales at 22¾c.; June, 400 bales at 22¾c. And today, for January, 400 bales at 21c., 200 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c., 700 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 20¾c., S. N.; 100 bales at 21¾c., 300 bales at 21 3-16c., 700 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 5-16c., 600 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c.; February, 100 bales at 21¾c., 300 bales at 21¾c., 1,500 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 700 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 300 bales at 21 15-16c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 600 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 21 13-16c., 100 bales at 21¾c.; March, 200 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 1,150 bales at 22¾c., 550 bales at 22 5-16c., 400 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 600 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22¾c.; March, April and May, 100 bales each at 22c.; March, April and May, 100 bales each at 22 5-16c.; March and May, 100 bales each at 22¾c.; April, 100 bales at 22¾c., 600 bales at 22¾c., 500 bales at 22 5-16c., 500 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 9-16c., 400 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22¾c.; April and May, 100 bales each at 22¾c.; May, 200 bales at 22¾c.; 500 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22¾c. Exchange, ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales February for 200 bales March. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January 20.84c., February 21.46c., March 21.81c., April 21.90c., May 22.02c., June 22.25c. The receipts at this port today were 7,326 bales, including 664 bales per rail, 383 bales from Newbern, 1,941 bales from Savannah, 756 bales from New-Orleans, 1,916 bales from Charleston, 658 bales from Wilmington, and 1,005 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 21,710 bales, and thus far, this week, 33,868 bales, against — bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,522,979 bales, against 1,795,280 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	18¾	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝
Middling	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
Good Middling	22⅝	22⅝	23⅛	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair jobbing demand on the basis of about previous quotations. In the way of lines, there has been but little movement, the firmness of holders preventing free negotiations, particularly in the way of shipping Extras. For good Extra State, in full lots, there were bids of $6 85, up to $6 95@$7, asked. Superfine was in light stock and wanted. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@$6 95; good to fancy at $6 95@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 40@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 80@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 00
Extra State	6 70@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 15@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at full previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls. at $6 45@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request and steady at $4 20@$5 25 ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light request at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 20@$3 60 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and holders have been urgent to place stock, particularly of Spring, but while willing to make some slight concessions, they have been reluctant to accept the bids made for full lots, which have been reduced 2c.@3c. a bushel, thus preventing active dealings. The scarcity of steam freight-room, and the advanced rates claimed therefor have likewise operated against the outward movement. A boat-load of prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, was purchased for export at $1 60 ℘ bushel. For No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, the best bid reported was $1 52 ℘ bushel. In Winter Wheat, the reported transactions were confined to small lots, from cars, at $1 60@$1 65 for Red Pennsylvania and Western....Corn has been in fair demand, mostly for shipment, with prices, however, quoted less firm. Prime samples of Mixed Western attracted most attention, in good part in store. White and Yellow Corn was moderately inquired for. Sales have been reported since our last of 77,000 bushels at 81c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 79c. for do. in store; 78c. for old and new Mixed do., in store; 77c.@78¾c., chiefly at 78¾c., for new do.; 75c.@77c. for do. from track; 78¾c.@79c. for Yellow Western; 78¾c.@79c. for White Western; 79¾c. for White and Yellow Southern ℘ bushel....Rye has been quoted firm on a moderate call, mostly for export. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels prime Western, for export, at 93¾c., delivered; and small lots of choice do., to the home trade, at 94c.@95c. from track and store....Barley has been inactive, and rather weak in price, with sales reported of only 2,500 bushels Canada West, from cars, at $1 10@$1 14, mainly at $1 14....Barley-Malt has been dull and nominal....Oats have been moderately inquired for and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 57c. for Prime Mixed Western, afloat; 55c. for prime do., in store, chiefly the latter; 54c.@55¾c. for do., from track, the latter rate for choice; 52c.@55¾c. for Black; 57¾c.@55¾c. for ordinary to prime Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ℘ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 8, 1872.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,867,615	Barley	335,608
Corn	853,300	Malt	136,787
Oats	2,741,385	Peas	9,528
Rye	538,337		

HEMP—Business has been very tame in other than Jute Butts, of which further sales of 2,000 bales have been reported, here and to arrive, at 3⅛c., currency, ℘ lb. Quotations unchanged.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate call for New-Orleans, of which 430 bbls. have been sold in lots at 47c.@58c. ℘ gallon. Foreign, quiet and somewhat nominal. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@38c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 19c.@33c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c.; and New-Orleans, 48c.@58c. for new, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, but less active, with sales reported of 2,300 bbls. common to good Strained at $4 50@$4 65 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar has been neglected and nominal....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, on the slightly lower basis of 67¼c. for merchantable, closing weak; sales, 60 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 67¼c. for merchantable; Resin, $4 50@$12 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar $3@$3 50. Pitch, $4 87½@$5. The *Shipping List & Price Current*, in its annual review of the Naval-store trade, gives the following statistics of the

Naval-store Trade of New-York in 1871.

	Turp. Bbls.	Spirits Turp. Bbls.	Resin. Bbls.	Tar. Bbls.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1871.	477	6,809	31,961	11,825
Add received in 1871	8,551	65,842	486,882	18,823
Total supply	9,028	72,651	518,043	30,648
Deduct export in 1871	*762	12,789	357,352	10,451
	8,266	59,862	161,291	20,197
Deduct stock Jan. 1, 1872		8013	40,555	2,014

Taken from New-York for Consumption.

Years.	Turp. Bbls.	Spirits Turp. Bbls.	Resin. Bbls.	Tar. Bbls.
1871	8,266	51,849	120,736	18,183
1870	5,952	53,341	103,653	30,471
1869	10,278	45,193	136,137	22,273
1868	10,901	46,180	69,441	23,606
1867	10,790	30,184	98,378	23,465
1866	19,771	35,635	64,042	23,740
1865	19,293	17,784	74,139	17,462
1864	6,061	6,217	13,623	24,882
1863	4,353	8,220	14,253	15,876

*Including 350 bbls. to Canada.

PETROLEUM—The market has been dull and almost nominal as to price in all lines....Refined was quoted nominal here at 23¾c.@23¾c., and at Philadelphia at 22c.@22¼c....Refined, in cases, quite nominal here at 28¾c.@29c....Crude, in bulk, quiet at 13c.@13¼c. ℘ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16¼c.@16½c....Naphtha, 12¼c.@12¾c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries remained at $3 95@$4 05 ℘ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand at about steady prices. New Prime Mess has attracted more attention at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 935 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25 for round, and $13 37 for job lots of old Western Mess; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$22 50 for new Extra Prime; $14 31¼@$14 50 for new Prime Mess, the inside price for wood-bound pks.; $16 for Clear, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate call has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37, seller January, and $14 75, seller April; sales, 1,500 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been moderately inquired for at 5¾c.@6¾c. for City, and 5¾c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5¾c., for Western, ℘ lb. Cut-meats continue in moderate request and steady at 8¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 110 pks....Bacon has been quiet, but held with firmness, on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 590 boxes, including 175 boxes Short Rib at 7c., 50 boxes Western Cumberlands at 7c., 100 boxes fancy Cumberlands at 7¾c., 65 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c., 100 boxes fancy cut at 7¾c. ℘ lb....Lard has been quoted about steady, on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported of 1,070 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c.@9 7-16c.; for prime Western Steam, 9¾c.@9¾c.; for Kettle-rendered, 9¾c. for prime City, 8¾c.@9c. for No. 1 and 9¾c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair at about steady prices, with sales reported of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, including 2,000 tcs., seller January, at 9¾c.@9 7-16c.; 500 tcs., seller February, at 9¾c.; and 250 tcs., seller March, at 9¾c. ℘ lb....Beef has been in demand and steady within the range of from $7 50@$10 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 135 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in rather more demand at from $10@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce; sales, 175 tcs....Beef Hams have been in light demand, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$24 75, chiefly at $24@$24 75....Butter has been quoted about steady as to price, with a fair jobbing call noted for the finer grades, which have been offered with comparative reserve at the ruling figures, and a moderate inquiry for low grades, in good part for packing purposes, while the demand for medium qualities of stock has been very limited....There has been a comparatively tame movement in Cheese, mostly in a jobbing way, and for home trade purposes, within our range. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 23c.@38c., in firkins and half-firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@37c.; ordinary to extra Western at 16c.@28c.; Grease Butter, 9c.@9¾c. ℘ lb....Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 13c.@15¾c., the latter for small selected lots; good to extra State Farm Dairy at 11¾c.@13¾c.; Western, ordinary to choice, 9c.@13¾c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request at previous prices; sales 1,300 bags at 11¾c.@11¾c. for prime to very choice Indiana and Michigan, and 10c.@10¾c. for Ohio. Other kinds essentially unchanged. We quote: Timothy at $3 50@$3 75; Flax at $1 85@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 27½, gold, ℘ bushel.

SUGAR—There has not been much movement in raw, but holders have been quite firm in their views, and desirable samples have been offered with reserve. The bulk of the business, since our last, has been in Clayed, in boxes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 44 hhds., equal to good refining Porto Rico, at 9¾c.; 30 hhds. common refining Trinidad at 8¾c.; 12 hhds. refining Demerara at 8¾c.; 10 hhds Grocery, do., 11¾c.; and 3,372 boxes Clayed Havana, part about No. 9¾, at 9¾c., but mainly on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9¾c.; good do. at 9¾c.; prime do. at 9¾c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@10¾c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. No. 2 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@9¾c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request and quoted at from 10¾c.@12¾c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been quite scarce and wanted at very firm prices, with 9¾c., freely bid. Other grades of stock have been in moderate supply and fair demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9¾c. for fair to prime; also, 28,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in light demand and about steady in price. Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 92c.@92¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights show less animation. Steam room for British ports has been quite scarce, and higher rates have been claimed on Grain for forward delivery to vessel, but shippers have not been willing to pay over previous figures, based on 6d. ℘ standard bushel, for Liverpool. Sail room has been in rather better supply, with the advantage as to rates on most kinds of Produce other than Grain rather in favor of shippers, without leading to free engagements. The chartering business was somewhat brisker, chiefly in the way of vessels for Petroleum, Grain and Naval Stores, but rates were slightly depressed by the more liberal offerings of tonnage. Toward the close a steadier market was noted for vessels of medium size, adapted to the Grain trade, with bids reported of 5s. ℘ quarter for Cork and orders (the rate accepted early in the day) and refused. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 330 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steamer, and 3-16d. by sail, for compressed, ℘ lb.; 450 boxes Bacon at 20s., by sail, and 25s. by steam; 2,800 tcs. Lard at 25s. by steam, and 21s. 3d. by sail, mostly by sail; 235 pks. Tallow, by sail and steam, chiefly the former, on private terms. For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin and 75 tons Clover-seed, on private terms; also, rumored, a quantity of Oil-cake, without reliable particulars. For Bristol, by sail, 2,400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 401 tons, with about 2,300 quarters Grain at 5s. to the United Kingdom, excluding the west coast of Ireland, with the usual 10 ℘ cent. additional if to the Continent, and 3d. off if direct, and if ordered hence direct to the Bristol Channel, at 4s. 6d. ℘ quarter, on which latter basis one or two other negotiations were pending, but not closed up to a late hour; a Norwegian bark, 440 tons, (now here,) with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, and 6s. 3d., privileges extending to the Baltic, and 6d. off if direct; a Norwegian brig, 282 tons, (now here,) with equal to 1,600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine and Resin, from Wilmington, 8s. 3d., and 6s. 3d., privileges extending to the United Kingdom and the Continent; a British bark, 474 tons, and a British schooner, 188 tons, with general cargo, chiefly Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms; privilege limited to the United Kingdom. For Antwerp, 150 boxes Bacon, at 30s. ℘ ton; 5 cases Tobacco, at 25s. ℘ 40 cubic feet. For Bremen, 500 tons Lard, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 1,100 boxes Bacon at 25s. ℘ ton; also, a German ship, 618 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Rotterdam, 230 pks. Tallow, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For St. Nazaire, a German bark, 486 tons, with a cargo of Bone Dust, &c., on private terms. From Cadiz, back to New-York, an American bark, 514 tons, with general cargo on private terms. For Catania, a Norwegian bark, 277 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl. For Genoa, an Italian bark, 416 tons, with 14,000 cases Petroleum, at 12d., gold, ℘ case. For Trieste, the Italian brig, 270 tons, equal to 1,500 bbls. capacity, mentioned in our last, was finally closed at 6s. 3d ℘ bbl., and 30c. ℘ case, for Petroleum, and the reported rate for Resin. For Rio Janeiro, a brig, 189 tons, with equal to about 1,800 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE PRINCESS AND THE GOBLIN.

By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D.,

Author of "Alec Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," &c., and Editor of "Good Words for the Young."

WITH THIRTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

16mo. Extra cloth, gilt. $1 50.

This is one of the most attractive books for the young published this season, in respect to both contents and appearance. The peculiar charm of George MacDonald's writings pervades every passage of the story, which is fascinating in its interest.

HOW WILL IT END?
A ROMANCE.
By J. C. HEYWOOD,
Author of "Herodias," "Antonius," &c.
12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

For sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by the publishers.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

THE SECOND EDITION OF LAURA CAXTON'S NEW NOVEL,
THE HARTWELL FARM,
is ready to-day.

Four beautiful illustrations by the author add greatly to its attractiveness.

"MARION BERKLEY," Laura Caxton's first book, was so fresh and spirited, so full of fun and good humor, that every reader of that eagerly welcomed her second work, published Christmas week.

No one is disappointed in
THE HARTWELL FARM.

"It is a bright, racy, sparkling story about perfectly jolly people."

$1 50 buys it at all the book-stores, or by mail from

LORING, Publisher, Boston.

APPLE-SEED.—FIVE HUNDRED KILO best French apple-seed for sale cheap. LASSING, WIES & CO., No. 74 Chatham-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made NOW interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on Mondays until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
J. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open every day from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till 8. Money begins drawing interest from the first day of the month after date of deposit. Present rate of interest—SIX PER CENT. Deposits made before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1. MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.

ROBERT HOE,
WM. B. BUCKMASTER, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Deposits.....$6,775,000

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec 18, 1871. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ *Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan 1.*

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871. }

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN,
WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before JAN. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $10,420,313 96.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st. }

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

J. P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared payable Jan. 20.

E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
JAN. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,368 41. Surplus, $201,822 96.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for old rails to be delivered during the year 1872. Delivery to be made at Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Fort Erie, (opposite Buffalo,) or Sarnia.

Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons and to state price per ton of 2,240 pounds, in gold, purchasers paying duty, if any. Offers will be received up to the 22d January, 1872.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 28, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Lizzie Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY and POPULAR CONCERT by Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—LECTURE by Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

"D." sends us $2 for the Children's Aid Society, and "E. M." $5. The Society—having been robbed of thirty thousand dollars by the Ring—continues to be in great need of assistance, and we trust our readers will come generously to its support. In this inclement weather, the poor children require clothing and food, which, this year, can only be obtained by the voluntary contributions of the public.

A failure to draw out even one-half of a thin House in favor of repealing the income tax was a feature of yesterday's Congressional proceedings. Opposition to the repeal taking precedence in the programme of tax legislation came from the revenue reformers. Yet that the income tax is a clumsy, unproductive, unequal tax—nearly everything that a tax should not be, and hardly anything that it should be—is proved by experience, and is generally admitted. Its remains might as well be buried at once.

It will be seen from our Washington dispatches that the Civil Service Committee of the House is prepared to go beyond, if not contrary to, the views of the Civil Service Commission. In the bill reported by Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, (one of its members,) yesterday, the rules of the Commission are adopted in the form of law, and two new features are added: 1. The tenure of all officers not appointed for a defined term is held to be for good behavior, and removals are prohibited except for misconduct, inefficiency, or like cause. 2. All officers in the civil service are prohibited from taking part in the business of electioneering, or attempting to interfere in any way in the election of officers in the State or Federal Governments. We doubt both the expediency and the constitutionality of both these features. The power of removal by the President is one which may with some great advantages be left in his hands, so long as the selection of successors, in case of removal, is limited to persons properly qualified. The participation in "electioneering" is a vague act, and one which it would be almost impossible to define; and it is one, moreover, which Congress would find hard work to punish in the case of office-holders without infringing some rights which are held very tenaciously in this country.

We would direct attention to the circular, published in another column, signed by the members of the Committee of Seventy's Sub-committee on Frauds. It invites all who have any complaints to make concerning fraudulent practices in the past and present administration of affairs in the public offices or in the Courts of this City, to communicate either in person or writing with the members of the Committee or their counsel. We trust that people who have been swindled by City officials, or who have suffered from the corrupt practices of City Judges, will at once respond to the call of the Committee. We hope that Mr. GREELEY's estimate of the moral courage of the citizens of New-York is the reverse of the true one, and that no fear of ulterior consequences will deter anybody from coming boldly forward and telling all they know about the details of local corruption.

Senator Schurz's Apology.

We have now heard what Senator SCHURZ has to say for himself, and lest anybody should suppose that there is something in his defense which we are not willing to face, we print a *verbatim* report of his speech, and ask no greater favor than that the public will read it carefully, and decide for themselves whether we have done any injustice to the man who goes about boasting that he carries the Germans of the West in his breeches' pocket, and has used that influence over and over again to obtain offices for his friends. The first plea put in by SCHURZ is—everybody will anticipate it—that he is an "injured innocent." Having done what he can to bring the Government of this country into disrepute all over the world, he turns round at the first criticism upon himself, and says, "Am I to be persecuted? Look at me—I am being hounded down. I ask for protection. Am I not to have the liberty of uttering slanders without being contradicted?" Here is a man who claims and exercises the most unlimited freedom of passing judgment on the acts and motives of others, and who at the same time demands absolute protection from criticism himself. He asks for a roving commission to calumniate any one against whom he happens to bear a grudge, and then when his own acts are exposed to public view, he runs away whining, and says, "Don't strike at me. It was the other boy that threw the stone. I am above and beyond vulgar criticism." Senator SCHURZ ought to have found out by this time that the American people will forgive almost any fault sooner than want of truthfulness and courage in a public man. He who strikes must expect to be struck in return, and ought not to go about crying piteously for some one to protect him.

So much for the first point. In the second place, Mr. SCHURZ says that we have attacked him because we are the "organ of the Administration." We shall not take the trouble to defend ourselves against such a man as SCHURZ—but this we may say, that any support the Administration gets from us is rendered from an honest and a conscientious conviction that the Administration is in the main a good one; and that the President is a much better and safer man to have at the head of affairs than the charlatans and mountebanks who have thus far appeared in the field as his rivals. We owe no favors to the Administration, and it owes none to us. We have never asked the Administration for anything, and it has never given us anything—and if Senator SCHURZ could say as much, his position before the country would be stronger than it is today. We do not consider it a disgraceful thing to assist in maintaining the dignity and credit of the Government of this country. Senator SCHURZ tries to lower it in the opinion of our own citizens and of all foreign Powers. We leave him to pursue his course, and we shall pursue ours—time will decide which course is right.

Observe that Senator SCHURZ has never addressed himself to criticisms upon the *public* policy of the President, which is a perfectly fair subject for animadversion on the one hand or for praise on the other. He goes beyond this, and makes attacks on the President's private character which, to begin with, no honorable man would make, which are intrinsically false and scandalous, and which are simply calculated to injure and lower the character of the nation in the eyes of all observers. If Senator SCHURZ objected to President GRANT's public acts, it would be another thing—but he has held up the President to contempt as a corrupt man, and as using his office for the promotion of his own private purposes—and we say that in doing this he convicts himself as a reckless demagogue, and forfeits his claim to be treated as an ordinary political opponent. Anybody who charges the President with dishonesty we believe to be a cowardly slanderer—and if we can be proved to be wrong, we will frankly admit it—and concede at the same time that SCHURZ is an honest and a patriotic citizen, which at present we are by no means prepared to admit.

The specific charges against SCHURZ remain unshaken. We said that he exacted heavy fees for making Republican speeches in 1860. In answer to this he says that he neglected his private affairs in 1860; that he was surrounded in consequence by "disagreeable embarrassments;" that he made "painful sacrifices,"—poor man!—that he "protected himself in a moderate way." &c., &c. If this does not amount to a full confession, Senator SCHURZ's ingenuity is at fault—for he seems to have been bent on making a confession. Again, he admits that he supported an improper nomination to office because he "was a young Senator," and because he thought "it was proper to take care of constituents." But is not that the very principle which he now so furiously denounces? How can civil service reform be carried out if every Senator's first aim is, not to study the interests of the public service, but to "take care of constituents?" Does not SCHURZ see that in making this admission he is hanging a millstone round his own neck? Then we said that he recommended the appointment of Mr. JUSSEN, of Chicago, (his brother-in-law,) to office. His answer to this is twofold: he didn't and he did. He did not *speak* for JUSSEN, but he signed a paper "indorsing" him, and urged in addition that the "large German element of Chicago were entitled to recognition." What more *could* he have done?

It is in this "German element" that SCHURZ finds all his political capital. He uses it as a bugbear with which to terrify opponents, and to extort from successive Administrations everything he may chance to want. Read his defense of the Jussen business. See if that defense is not a full admission of the particular charge brought against him. But this is not all. SCHURZ has been a hanger-on at the White House for months together for political appointments, most of them of an improper kind, and when they were refused, and not till then, he became the ardent "reformer" we now behold him. No amount of wild contradiction can disprove these facts. If, indeed, SCHURZ were the best representative of the "German element" that could be found, it would be a bad sign for that important element. But he only uses the "German element" as a ladder on which he can himself rise to power, and he would have no more scruple in kicking that down when he had accomplished his object, than he has had in concocting libels against all who have hitherto befriended him in his strange and adventurous career. Is this the sort of man who has a right to ask for some sacred shield to protect him from adverse criticism?

Will the Legislature Save Us from Bankruptcy?

It should be understood by members of the Legislature that if that portion at least of Senator BENEDICT's bill, authorizing the immediate issue of some six millions of bonds, be not pressed, the City will be bankrupt in open market, and an immense injury will be done to the public credit. Mr. GREEN must have that amount of money within a week, or the debt falling due cannot be met, and the great City of New-York will stand before the world as repudiating its obligations. He has, it is true, in the Treasury now, more than the above sum, but the law does not authorize him to appropriate these moneys to this debt, and Mr. GREEN is the last man to desire to transcend the law for the sake of a temporary advantage.

Our legislators must bear in mind that this embarrassed condition of our finances is a legacy of the Ring. They spent the money before they got it, and stole at least thirty millions. The City is left by them on the verge of utter bankruptcy. There is nothing now to do but to borrow, in order to meet the pressing obligations of the Treasury. Besides this debt of six millions falling due this month, Mr. GREEN has to make up the deficits which those able financiers of last year have left in every Department.

As we have often explained, one of the "moral spectacles" afforded us by the Ring was the self-sacrificing and noble spirit manifested by the head of each Department in making his estimates for the year last Spring. Mr. HALL cut down half the expenses of his office; Mr. TWEED reduced his estimates fifty per cent.; Mr. CONNOLLY his at the same ratio. The Board of Charities were suddenly cut down four hundred thousand; the Board of Education were diminished a like amount, and the Parks were put on half rations in similar manner. All this produced a profound moral effect on the community, as a grand spectacle of economy and reduction of unnecessary expenditure. But it was merely a stage effect. Behind the scenes, the noble TWEED and high-minded SWEENY and self-sacrificing CONNOLLY prepared to issue unlimited bonds to make up for what they did not receive from the Board of Apportionment. The more honest Boards, however, were left in the lurch. Thus it happened that the Parks were not embarrassed by this spectacular performance at all. Wherever they had money to pay out they simply issued a bond; so Messrs. HILTON and SWEENY got rid of six millions purely by bonds in one year.

Mr. TWEED, in like manner, had unlimited bonds to fall back upon in his Public Works. On the other hand, the Board of Education and the Board of Charities had to borrow in order "to run" their Departments; and now it appears the Board of Police is in the same predicament. The consequence is that each of these great and vital Departments is some half million of dollars in arrears. If they are not soon aided by the Legislature, they will be thrown into great embarrassment. Banks or private individuals will not lend much longer on such doubtful securities. These most important operations for the welfare of the City will soon be clogged or stopped if help be not afforded. Already teachers are unpaid, agents live on credit, provisions in our almshouses are scarce; everything about the schools, and prisons, and asylums is in confusion because there is no money to meet the bills. Thus far everything has gone "on tick," but this cannot last long; and all these great interests must be helped, or great disasters may ensue. To add still further to the confusion, the Police find themselves cheated out of some four hundred thousand dollars by the Ring—probably appropriated for carpets, arm-chairs, and thermometers in the new Court-house. The policemen and City officers, of course, cannot live long on credit, and there is danger of throwing this whole body into disorder by withdrawing their pay. All the contracts, too, for street-cleaning, removing night-soil, and the like are unsettled, and if this continues we may soon find even the last pretense of cleaning the streets given up, and the City left exposed to pestilence. So with the rents of City offices, and even the salaries of the officials in Mr. GREEN's bureau and other bureaus—they are all left unpaid.

And last, but not least, the humble but most useful charities, which derived a portion of their support by law from City appropriations, are left in debt for the amounts due them. For all these debts of the City, Mr. GREEN calls for $4,500,000 more of bonds, yielding seven per cent. interest, and payable within two years, at the discretion of the Controller. There are thus required immediately over $110,000,000 of bonds to meet the indebtedness. The Legislature should not hesitate to authorize the issue of them by Mr. GREEN. The whole intelligent public here, of all parties, are in favor of it. There is unbounded confidence in Mr. GREEN. No man could be found to whom this City would more willingly intrust this large pecuniary responsibility. The banks have great faith in him, and the masses still more faith. Some one must be authorized to borrow money to get us out of the slough of bankruptcy where the Ring has left us. Who is better adapted for this than Mr. GREEN? We most earnestly entreat the Republican members of the Legislature to have no fears, because of Mr. GREEN's political views, at giving him this great power. The only thing which can injure our party here is to let partisan feeling overbalance regard for the public good. First of all, let us get out of debt.

Mr. Fenton as a Reformer.

The junior Senator from New-York yesterday called up his bill to regulate the Customs' service, and after explaining its provisions, he took occasion to preach an elaborate sermon on the necessity of civil service reform. It is not necessary to recite here the arguments of which Mr. FENTON made use to sustain the reform. As he found it necessary to borrow a simile from one of Mr. SUMNER's old orations to sum up his case, so he was compelled to borrow from other speakers and writers the burden of his case. We find little in his speech—if we except some characteristic insinuations against the objects of his political enmity—with which the newspaper reader of the day is not familiar. But we are not on that account going to quarrel with Mr. FENTON's late-born zeal for civil service reform. If he is not original in his statements, it is because he came tardily into the field, and we ought to be thankful enough to find a gentleman of Mr. FENTON's antecedents asking for reform, without objecting to the novelty of his subject matter. It is an old maxim that we should not look a gift horse in the mouth, and anything more absolutely gratuitous than Mr. FENTON as a reformer we do not know of.

We are sorry to see that Mr. FENTON, like other distinguished reformers, does not entirely approve of the "particular measure" which he is kind enough to speak well of the President for inaugurating. He prefers a little reform of his own, relating to Custom-houses; and, as three-fourths of the Customs' revenue is collected in New-York, relating, of course, especially to the New-York Custom-house. This is not unnatural in Mr. FENTON, who, as Mr. GREELEY takes pains to continually assert, has really played a very losing game in the New-York Custom-house. And perhaps it is as well for the Senator, who is rather fresh in the matter of reform, not to undertake any more than a limited field at first. By and by, when he gains courage, he may be trusted to go further, for we frankly believe that there is very little in the form of perversion, corruption, "personalism," and betrayal of political trusts that Mr. FENTON might not undertake to reform, with at least one qualification for the task—an intimate knowledge of the *modus operandi*.

It is on this account particularly that we receive Mr. FENTON's accession to the ranks of proposed reformers with unqualified satisfaction. If he were, for instance, to be summoned in his new character, to give the benefit of his personal experience to the Committee to which Mr. Senator EDMUNDS' Civil Service bill is referred, how much he could tell of the "michievous personalism," which is apparent in New-York appointments, and the demoralizing effect it has had in various quarters! He would first, of course, define "mischievous personalism," as the personalism which preferred some other person's recommendations to his own—he would then show how the existence of this preference had worked in New-York. He would point out that it had made at least one prominent journal a common scold, whenever the subject of Mr. FENTON's misfortunes was broached in its columns.

Our readers will see that there are a great many ways in which Mr. FENTON in his rôle as a reformer could be exceedingly useful. He could explain more confidently than any one we know of the manifold phases of breach of trust which the conversion of the civil service into an instrument of personal ambition produces. His experience would easily afford instances in which it has found apparently reputable men in dishonorable bargains, bringing Governors of States into intimate association with scoundrels and political pimps, and foisting on the people in high offices men whose thin varnish of amiable manners and correct deportment covered the acts of a conscienceless corruptionist, and a wily, hypocritical demagogue.

We believe, in point of fact, that it is in this direction—that of giving information which he can personally vouch for—that Mr. FENTON's fame as a reformer must be made. He may not seek it there. He may content himself with repeating stale platitudes by rote about the condition of the civil service, rounding them off with a rhetorical flourish borrowed from the Massachusetts Senator. But the novelty of this will soon wear off. People will expect him to *do* something, and what could he do more startling than to tell the country through the Senate all of What he Knows about Political Corruption?

The "Outs" and the "Ins."

Every one who wishes to see the Custom-house Committee reach any satisfactory or even intelligible result of their investigations, will applaud the suggestion made by Senator HOWE, that for the future it would be well not to examine at length witnesses who could only testify on hearsay. Four hours were spent yesterday in examining a newspaper editor with no other result save a formidable list of references to people who were considered likely to furnish information of their own knowledge. Whether this much of the testimony will repay the time devoted to it, can only be ascertained when the witnesses indicated are forthcoming. Half an hour would certainly have sufficed to discover all that Mr. REID knew which was worth hearing, and the remaining three and a half hours of his examination were obviously wasted. Were every witness to have the same freedom to retail public gossip, and loosely-worded reports, the Committee might, like its predecessor of a year ago, stir up a good deal of dirt, but would fail as ignominiously as Senator PATTERSON and his colleagues did, in making any practical suggestions, or in satisfying either the public or the merchants of New-York. The fact is, people are sick of the whole controversy, as regarded from the politicians' point of view. It is perfectly evident that the men who take exception to certain removals have just as ignoble a conception of the dignity of the public service as that which they assume to have inspired the officials of whom they complain. The people see clearly enough that while party allegiance and political usefulness remain the tests for admission into the service of the Government, the appointing powers must be conceded to be the only admissible judge of these qualifications. If the unearthing of all the miserable squabbles between the "outs" and the "ins" of the party serves any purpose at all, it is to deepen the impression that if the President had waited for the politicians to begin the reign of civil service reform, we should never have had it at all.

The report of Senator PATTERSON's Committee contains the following admissions with regard to accusations against the integrity of men employed in the Custom-house: "These are chronic evils, which have come down through so many years, and are so thoroughly intrenched in the practice of the Custom-house as to impress the Committee with the belief that though they may be partially removed by an able and honest Administration, they cannot be wholly eradicated until public offices shall cease to be administered in the interests of politics, and men shall be appointed to office on account of their integrity and capacity to fulfill the duties devolving upon them as public officials. * * * * Abuses and frauds are inevitable in the conduct of public affairs, and can only be discovered and removed by constant vigilance and earnest endeavor. This, we know, is the fixed purpose of this Administration, and we confidently believe it will exert all its power to complete the work of reform which it has so auspiciously begun." Senators PATTERSON and SCHURZ may have changed their opinions since last March, but the people will subscribe, if anything, more readily to these sentiments than they did then. The President has taken a bold and honest step in advance, and Senators who were loud in their professions of attachment to civil service reform have done nothing save to snarl at his heels. Every fresh day's evidence before the present Committee brings out more prominently how contemptible is the animus which underlies the political clamor about the Custom-house. All sorts of innuendoes and one-sided inferences are freely used in the service of those who are out, to defame the character and question the motives of those who are in. People who worked for JOHN V. GRIDLEY are assumed to be disinterested patriots and Republicans of undoubted fealty, while those who doubted the utility of such service must necessarily have been actuated by the basest intentions. Mysterious nods, shrugs, and whisperings from inflated busybodies, like Mr. JOHN LINDSAY, are made the groundwork for broad and sweeping charges, and it is freely assumed that the highest officials in the Custom-house will purjure themselves, if need be, to break the force of allegations made against them. Of all this kind of evidence the public are heartily tired, and a rigid enforcement of Senator HOWE's rule will, we trust, lead to some more tangible indications of the direction which must be taken by practical reforms than any that have yet been obtained.

The Insurance Department.

We call the attention of our readers to the communication in another column, referring to the management of the Insurance Department of this State. We have been so often assailed in certain quarters for daring to question the motives which have prompted the Superintendent's policy, that we were beginning to think the officers of the companies themselves did not desire too close a scrutiny into his official action; and when their whitewashing testimonial appeared last week, with one hundred and seventy signatures attached, we predicted that before many months the signers would find themselves in the same category with JOHN JACOB ASTOR & Co.

We confess to little sympathy for these misguided Presidents and Secretaries, now that they are beginning to see where their zeal for Mr. MILLER is leading them; and our correspondent evidently feels that they have helped to forge their own fetters, for Mr. MILLER would have hardly dared to frame so obnoxious a blank, and bolster it by so despotic a law, if he had not felt assured that the companies, by their own action, had placed themselves in his power. The countryman in the fable, who went into the woods to get a handle for his hatchet, was graciously assisted by all the trees of the forest, and a stout ash stick was unanimously voted for his ax, which he had no sooner fitted to his purpose than he laid about him with such vigor that the forest quickly fell before his blows. If the companies have kindly furnished Mr. MILLER with a handle for his official ax, they at least should not grumble when one after the other they are compelled to fall before it.

But is it not about time that the public should know whether Mr. MILLER is guilty of gross mismanagement and fraud, or whether he is a much maligned and abused official? It seems to us that if he is an honest man he needs no published certificate of honesty from the companies; certainly his predecessor received none, and since the famous Astor-Taylor testimonial the people have grown suspicious of whitewash. As the matter stands at present, we are not likely to get at the facts except through a legislative investigation, and as that body has been elected on a purely Reform platform, it has the prestige of being a new broom, and is expected to sweep clean. In the name of thousands of policy-holders throughout the Union, whose interests are always imperiled when the wicked bear rule, we appeal to that honorable body at Albany to look into the management of the Insurance Department. Let them ascertain by what right the fees of that Department are diverted from the State Treasury, where they legally belong. Let them discover how many retainers and hangers-on are fed by the unclean drippings of receiverships—let them bring to light some of the ways in examinations "that are dark," and explain why the expenses of the Department have so enormously increased without any corresponding benefits either to the insurers or the insured—and finally, let them give to a curious public the *modus operandi* by which one hundred and seventy companies in this City were coerced or deluded into signing a paper which many of them privately repudiate and abhor. It was well understood by the getters-up of that testimonial that it was to be used to stave off investigation in the Legislature, and other and more potent "arguments" were to be used if necessary. Are the Reform members willing to have their virtue a marketable commodity this Winter? Let them remember that others who have sailed after the "Golden Fleece" of insurance have come back shorn, and all Argonautic expeditions this season are destined to be failures.

The Legislature is sent to Albany this Winter armed with the highest power known to a republican form of Government. They are delegated to a special work, and the people expect them not so much to make new laws as to correct abuses under the old ones, and see to it that honesty and efficiency shall characterize the performance of official duty. If they fail to wrangling among themselves, and neglect these vital interests which they are set to conserve, they will be held to a stricter accountability than they imagine.

We were called malicious, vituperative, slanderous, when we called attention to the outrageous swindles of the Tammany Ring, and the tools of that hierarchy opened all the flood-gates of wrath against us—but we outlived that storm, and are still able to do battle with the satellites of that beneficent institution, whether on the Bench or in the Insurance Department. We are not frightened at the old war-cry which is sounded in our ears the moment we touch the festering sore of official corruption. We are ready to abide the issue, if the members of the Legislature do their duty, and we call upon them to be true to the pledges they made to their constituents when they were candidates for the seats they hold today. Let a special committee of investigation be called, or let the regular Insurance Committee of the House be empowered to act, with power to employ counsel and send for persons and papers.

Left-Handed Reform.

When M. DUMAS, who is still called "fils," astonished Paris last year with two moral and religious tracts, it was thought a very hopeful sign. A popular man, a clever man, and one who, apart from his own merits, has the ear of France by hereditary title—it promised well that M. DUMAS should admonish his countrymen, and tell them that the lesson of national affliction which only partly ended at Sedan was not to be altogether thrown away. That the author of the *Dame aux Camelias* should exhort Paris to abandon her darling sins, her frivolity, her caprice, her taste for luxurious vice, was anomalous perhaps; but for that very reason the more significant and auspicious. Just as a reformed rake is said to make the best husband, so a public instructor of M. DUMAS' antecedents has his own special value. M. DUMAS has been a successful writer for the stage, and when it was given out, a short time back, that he was engaged on a new play, strong hopes were excited that the reform so ably urged in the author's pious tracts would be exemplified in his drama. It so happened that there was grave need of this. The French theatre, so instant and delicate a reflex of French society, has lately shocked and disappointed all decent people. Not that it has been so much worse than ever before, but because it was thought that after the late dismal events it ought to be a little better. It appeared incredible that on the heels of expiatory misery, so largely due to certain distinct national faults, the stage, more potent in Paris than anywhere else, should be instantly used to perpetuate and blazon those faults. We looked with confidence to the French theatre for something chastened, if not austere; we found "Marcelline" and "Une Visite de Noces."

Here, of course, there was so much the greater need of a histrionic reformer. A really powerful drama, hitting straight at social follies and abuses, and written as well as DUMAS *fils can* write, would just now have done great good. The opportunity was, in truth, one of a life-time. How has it been used? We grieve to say, in a manner to excite disgust and regret. It appears that M. DUMAS' exemplary pamphlets were only a fresh kind of sensation. There had been profligate pamphlets, and blasphemous pamphlets, and military, financial and political pamphlets, without end; so, M. DUMAS thought a high moral pamphlet or two would take well, and at least must have the effect of novelty, and hence he astonished the mocking Boulevards with his sermons. The stroke was prosperous, and even as a matter of literary sagacity, we wonder he did not follow up the same policy in his new play. But the force of old associations has plainly been too much for him. If we may judge from the descriptions, "La Princesse Georges" is worse than either of the other gross dramas before named. Nearly every character in the piece is a liar, and most of them are worse. The only comparatively innocent person of the action, the heroine, is with characteristic tact made also the least interesting. So far as we can see from sketches of the plot, the only novel idea in the play is that of making the heroine passionately in love with her husband; and by making him a monster of profligacy, and his wife excessively miserable, the folly of her course is characteristically inculcated. But it is in the talk of the piece, rather than the action, that its main purpose is best effected. "No words," says a correspondent, "can adequately describe the delicate grossness of the conversation which is drawn from the lips of high-bred Parisian women as they sit in the drawing-room, after dinner, to await the coming of their husbands." The text glitters with epigram of the wittiest, but also of the most licentious, description. Nor is the foulness of the language redeemed by the moral. The play ends with the killing of a comparatively innocent man, while the indirect cause of his death, who is a perfect demon of unscrupulous perfidy, escapes unhurt.

There is only one redeeming feature about the production of "La Princesse Georges," and this is that even the cynical Parisian critics are crying out against it. The play is sharply denounced by several of them, and one able writer, in particular, has so ruffled M. DUMAS that he has published an indignant protest against his assailant. Among other things M. DUMAS says:

> "You would not take your daughter to see my play; you are right. Let me say once for all that you must not take your daughter to the theatre. It is not merely the work that is immoral; it is the place. Whenever we paint men, there must be a grossness which cannot be placed before all eyes; and wherever the theatre is elevated and loyal, it can live only by using the colors of truth. * * * * The theatre being the picture or the satire of passions and social manners, it must ever be immoral, the passions and social manners being themselves immoral."

This is the old special plea, of course; and M. DUMAS only repeats what dozens who have written vile plays and dirty novels have urged before. But he does not say that the punishment of the innocent and the escape of the guilty, his own climax in "La Princesse Georges," is the necessary experience of real life, or that the shining poison that flows from the lips of his "well-bred" ladies, constitutes the sole conversational product of such Parisian women. These things he only implies, and it is in this kind of half statement that the weakness of such pleas as his always is found to lie. No doubt there are bad people in the world, and a play with many people in it can hardly depict the virtuous only; but the offense or the merit consists in the mode of treatment; and when vice is made alluring and prosperous, and goodness displeasing and wretched, the fact that this state of things really sometimes exists in the world does not exonerate the writer, or make us believe that fidelity to truth alone has inspired his pen, or justified his "situations."

MINOR TOPICS.

Seven members of the Reform Board of Aldermen are in favor of appointing JOSEPH SHANNON Clerk of the Board. Here is a lump of Tammany leaven with a vengeance. SHANNON's principal achievements in the past have been the getting up, at enormous cost, of Corporation Manuals, the profits on which certainly put a very respectable amount in somebody's pocket. What possible use this ex-satellite of Tammany can be in a Board elected in the interests of Reform it is exceedingly difficult to imagine. He might, to be sure, instruct them how to avoid the pitfalls of corruption into which their predecessors, doubtless unwittingly, fell. But then, he might also instruct them into the most profitable methods of forming Rings and manipulating public business to personal advantage generally. On the whole, we are inclined to think that Alderman FALCONER deserved well of his fellow-citizens when he declared, "If such a result takes place, I am willing to go to Albany to have this Board legislated out."

The Constitutional Amendment which the *World* has been advocating, making citizens of foreign birth eligible for the positions of President and Vice-President, made its appearance in the House of Representatives yesterday. It is one of the moves in that very obvious game which the Democrats are just now playing with a few malcontent Republicans as partners. It has never, so far as we know, been sustained by any argument except the shocking inconsistency of excluding CARL SCHURZ from a Democratic nomination. But whatever Mr. SCHURZ may think of the propriety of this measure, the American people have not yet acquired the habit of altering their Constitution to meet the aspirations of any one citizen, and we doubt if they will ever attain it, even when that citizen is as indispensable to the national existence as the Democrats seem to think SCHURZ is.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, has come out very vigorously for the "'possum policy on the part of the Democracy. He does not pretend that the Democrats have abandoned their views, and therefore should not enter the field. He does not claim that they at all agree with the so-called "liberal Republicans" on the vital question of the validity of the amendments. He only declares that the people won't give the Government to the Democrats, and the next best thing to do is to get it, if possible, into the hands of a faction which would be powerless without the Democrats, and with whom they would, therefore, have influence. The spectacle, from the point of view of the political moralist, is an edifying one, and must delight those stern reformers who don't think the Republican Party is virtuous enough for them.

Alderman COCHRANE would be a much more effective Reformer were he to devote a little attention to exactness of expression. There is no special objection to calling the Reform movement a "conflagration," if Gen. COCHRANE prefers that mode of expressing his ideas, but to say that the present Board of Aldermen were "the only material result" of this conflagration is questionable, both as to style and to fact. The people know for certain that their united action gave us a few honest Senators and Assemblymen, not to mention a Supreme Court Judge, a Register, and other County officers of equally unblemished reputation. The people, we have no doubt, feel an honest pride in the new Board of Aldermen as one of the "products" of the election, but they may, nevertheless, feel a natural desire to know what Gen. COCHRANE means by directing all their efforts to save "the grand superstructure of municipal government." Public opinion rather inclines to the removal of the present "superstructure," but then when a man indulges in figures of speech it is so difficult to find out what he wants to say.

Chicago papers still take a grim delight in showing alternately that no city ever suffered as Chicago has, and that no city shows suffering less. The last whim is an elaborate inventory of the New-Year's toilet of "Mrs. P. P., of Wabash-avenue," who seems to have received her friends in a manner entirely worthy of Miss McFlimsey. "All told," says a local Jenkins, "her diamond ornaments represented a cash value of about forty thousand dollars, and the cost of her dress was probably not far from two thousand dollars," and this he deems "a costume worth having." It may be worth having, but the pleasure of wearing it would be, we should say, considerably alloyed by the conspicuous description given of it in the newspapers. But Mrs. P. P. may be of a different mind.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Reopening of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Income Tax — Senator Schurz Defends Himself—The Civil Service Rules—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Congress reassembled today with a large list of absentees, and without much spirit manifest in either branch. In the House a great avalanche of bills was introduced, few of them being of any special importance. Nearly the whole day was spent in fruitless attempts to get the rules suspended for various purposes, which generally failed, as parties in the House are now so equally divided that it must be something of a decidedly non-partisan or meritorious character which can command a two-thirds vote. A proposition to send a committee to Louisiana to investigate the recent occurrences there was objected to and went over, and several other propositions which generally come to light on "Wash Monday," as it is called, suffered a like fate. The most important matter which came up in the House today was the resolution of Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, for the repeal of the income tax, which came over from the last Monday before the recess. There was considerable sparring over its shape. Having been prepared in December, it instructed the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the repeal of the tax next January. This would have postponed the matter a year, if interpreted literally, but Mr. DAWES indicated that the Committee would construe it according to its spirit, and he requested that a vote should be had, desiring to record himself in favor of it, which is a change from his position last year. The vote was taken, and the House refused to instruct the Committee by not only not two-thirds, but not even a majority, viz.: 70 to 81. The vote revealed over eighty members absent, the large majority being those from the Eastern and Middle States, who went home for the Holidays, and the most of whom are for the repeal of the tax. The question will come up again on the call of the States in a week or two, when it is believed that the vote will be much closer, and when a mere majority will be sufficient to carry it. In the meantime it is instructive to look at the vote. A majority of the Ways and Means present voted for the resolution, but BURCHARD, FINKELNBURG and KERR against it. The South and West and free trade element almost unanimously opposed it. Many of these members are entirely indifferent to the repeal of the tax, but are determined there shall be no reduction of taxation that does not begin with the tariff. This is plainly the tactics which every honest effort at reduction will have to encounter this Winter. The States and districts which now pay no tax are determined to enforce it upon those that the unequal burden of the law will now fall upon.

ALIENS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A constitutional amendment, providing that foreigners may become eligible to the office of President or Vice-President, was proposed in the House today by Gen. MORGAN, (Democrat,) of Ohio. It got the votes of a good many Democrats, some Republicans, and some demagogues on both sides, but failed of the requisite two-thirds, viz., 81 yeas to 65 nays. It is not positively known that it was in the interest of Senator SCHURZ, though that suspicion is entertained.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service reform is engrossing the attention of members of Congress to a large degree, and many of them, as they look the workings of the system square in the face, do not hesitate to say that its difficulties seem to be insuperable, yet earnest efforts will be made to enact the system into a law at this session, though with what result cannot yet be judged. To this end Mr WILLARD, of Vermont, a member of the Civil Service Committee, today introduced a carefully-prepared bill, which enacts into law the rules and regulations prepared by the Commission. The various sections are mainly covered by the rules as already published save those which virtually fix a tenure of office during good behavior, and which, in addition to prohibiting political assessments, also prohibits any interference in elections by any office-holder. Those sections are as follows:

SEC. 14. That all persons now in the civil service, and all persons who may be appointed or employed in said service, except such as have been or may be appointed or employed for a specified time, and such as are or may be appointed or employed for terms limited or declared by law, shall be held to be appointed or employed during good behavior, and no person now in the civil service, or who shall hereafter be appointed or employed therein, shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, be removed or dismissed therefrom, except for misconduct or unfaithfulness, or inefficiency in discharging the duties of the position occupied by such person, and all removals or dismissals of persons from the civil service for any cause, during any year, shall, with the reasons therefor, be communicated to Congress by the President or the head of the Department in which the persons removed had positions, at the annual session in December of each year.

SEC. 15. That no person now in the civil service, or who may hereafter be in such service, shall take part in the business of electioneering, or attempt to influence the votes of others, for or against persons to be elected to any position in State Governments or the Government of the United States, or attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective franchise on the part of any voter, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon proof of such violation, be removed or dismissed from the service.

Section 16 constitutes the Advisory Board, which is to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the terms of the first five members being one, two, three, four and five years each, and after that the term to be five years, at a salary of $5,000 per year; the Board to have a secretary at $2,000 and a messenger at $900 per year.

Mr. UPSON, of Ohio, during the session of the House today, offered an important resolution on this subject. It instructs the Committee on the Civil Service, in preparing their bill, to apportion the appointments in the several public Departments among the several States, and to provide that in examinations the preference be given to those who have rendered meritorious service to their country.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER today presented numerous petitions from colored men in various parts of the country praying Congress to pass his Civil Rights bill. It is understood to-night that he has no idea of relinquishing the effort to secure the adoption of his bill as an amendment to the Amnesty bill, and as it seems entirely impossible that the Amnesty bill so amended could be passed, it is concluded by those who are the friends of Mr. SUMNER'S measure that he only aims to destroy the granting of amnesty; that is, he would be willing to vote for amnesty to get his own measure through, but otherwise is determined against it.

A JUDGE IN CUSTODY.

Judge J. W. WRIGHT, of this city, was today arrested here in two criminal suits. One of the indictments charges conspiracy with one ALEXANDER CLAPPERTON to defraud the Government of the United States, and the other charges forgery of the name of JACK WATT. The statement of the case is briefly as follows: Some years ago WRIGHT became the attorney of the members of two Cherokee Indian regiments of soldiers to collect the bounty which was due some of them from the Government, he had the proper, or at any rate, a recognized power of attorney. In the case above cited, after the allowance of the bounty had been obtained from the proper authorities, a check was drawn in the usual way by the Paymaster upon the Assistant Treasurer at New-York for $100 in favor of JACK WATT. This Indian died before or soon after the check was drawn, or about that time, and WRIGHT is charged with having forged WATT'S indorsement upon the check and put it into circulation in such a manner that it was not paid by the Treasurer, and the money or value of it was obtained by WRIGHT. The agency of CLAPPERTON, who was at the time Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, having received his appointment partially through the agency of WRIGHT, was, in this matter, to assist in concealing from the Department the fact that WATT was dead. CLAPPERTON was appointed by Ex-Secretary COX, and also summarily removed by him on evidence which excited distrust of his fidelity. The case of WATT is only one of many precisely alike in character. The law required that the checks should have been exchanged for others made out in favor of the heirs of such as were dead, but this of course was prevented by the fraud. The charge of forgery rests upon the same basis of facts as the other. The indictments were sworn out in New-York because the forged papers were uttered there. A warrant has been issued for CLAPPERTON, who when last heard of was in the Indian country. WRIGHT, when arrested, gave bail in the sum of $5,000 in each case to appear in New-York. Further investigations are going on with a view to bringing criminal suits to recover several hundred thousand dollars of the public money which has been fraudulently taken by these people, and it seems not doubtful that $250,000 or upward will be recovered. The suits already brought are based on evidence but recently discovered while looking up a different branch of the case.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, rose to make a personal statement, and had read from the Clerk's desk an article making certain charges against him, first published, he said, in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and subsequently copied into many other papers. He said: Mr. President, I desire to make a few remarks upon this article. In the first place, because the paper which published it is reputed to be the special Metropolitan organ of the National Administration; and in the second place, because this attempt forms part of a systematic warfare which has been carried on for some time on some members of this body. The paper having recently announced that it is going to continue its attacks, I shall go over the charges one by one and exhibit them in their true light. First, it is asserted that in 1859 I was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor in Wisconsin, spurned the nomination contemptuously and refused to support the ticket nominated by the Convention. That I declined the nomination is true, although certainly without contempt; but the other charge is a falsehood. I not only did not refuse to support the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention, but after having rendered some aid in a campaign in Minnesota, which elevated my friend from that State, Mr. RAMSEY, to the Governorship in 1859, I returned to Wisconsin and spent three weeks in canvassing the State for the then nominee for Governor, the late Postmaster-General, Gov. RANDALL, having several joint debates with the Democratic candidate for the Governorship, and I wish to say in connection with this that another slander scattered abroad by the NEW-YORK TIMES and several other papers, that I had actively used my influence against the election of Mr. WASHBURN, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin last Fall, and in promotion of the interests of his opponent, Mr. DOOLITTLE, is equally false in every sense.

The second charge is that in the national campaign of 1860 I refused to make any speeches unless I was paid $250 a week, and then an additional sum by the local committees, varying from $50 to $100 for each speech. This is a falsehood again. I commenced canvassing the United States in that campaign on the 1st of July, having already made several speeches previously, and continued till the day of election, the 6th of November, with the exception of about ten days, when I was utterly broken down by fatigue and had to take some rest. I spoke in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, traveled a great many thousand miles, and made, if I remember correctly, between 160 and 170 speeches, and when I had returned from those labors I found that all the compensation I had received from committees fell quite perceptibly short of my actual expenses, railroad fare, and those incidental outlays connected with traveling of that nature. I moreover, having given myself entirely up to the labors of the campaign completely neglecting my private affairs, found myself surrounded by disagreeable embarrassments which resulted finally in painful sacrifices, and if I had received only one-fifth part of what the TIMES charges me with, I should have overcome those embarrassments easily. I do not hesitate to say, however, and I refer to this because mention has been made of this subject in debate in the Senate, that as a prudent man, I ought to have done something like that which the TIMES charged upon me, although, of course, in a more moderate degree, for I believe that gentlemen may be expected to go out at their own expense and make a speech now and then in promotion of a political cause; but when they are called upon to go from campaign into campaign, year after year, for several months at a time, utterly neglecting their private affairs, giving themselves wholly to the work, unless they are entirely independent in fortune they cannot afford to do so without reimbursement and compensation. I will say further that in a few subsequent campaigns, when lists of appointments covering weeks and months were sent to me, I did to some extent protect myself in that respect, in a moderate way, however; while in other campaigns I neglected, even after my previous experiences, to look after my private interests. Moved by curiosity after having read the TIMES' article, I undertook to figure up how much time I had spent in public speaking for the Republican cause since 1856, and I found it to be from seventy to seventy-two weeks, or about a year and five months, and adding up also all that I received from committees during that whole time, I find that it amounts in the aggregate to less than a popular lecturer will earn in three weeks. I mention this subject merely as a very humiliating one, because it shows the meanness of the warfare which is carried on against certain members of this body. It is humiliating to make such a statement, but it is still more humiliating that a paper, the organ of an administration which stands at the head of a party that has been built up in its power gradually and laboriously by just such labors as those in which I, with many others, was engaged, should make such explanation necessary.

The third charge is that when I returned from the Spanish Mission I asked from Mr. LINCOLN a Major-General's commission in the army, and threatened him if he would not give it. This is a falsehood again. I did not ask of him a Major-General's commission, when I resigned the Spanish Mission, but he offered me a Brigadier's commission. The assertion which I find in this article in quotation marks, that I threatened I would at once withdraw my 200,000 Germans and oppose the Administration, is so supremely ridiculous—it is so childish an absurdity—that I do not think it requires any serious comment. The next charge is, that going to Missouri, I assumed at once the leadership of the extreme Radicals, myself a Radical of the most proscriptive type. This is a falsehood again, for it is well known that in the National Convention of 1868 I had the honor to introduce the resolution in favor of general amnesty. The charge is that I took it upon myself to defame Mr. HENDERSON before the people of Missouri, and to destroy their confidence in him, so that I might be elected to the Senate. This is a falsehood again, and it is well known that Mr. HENDERSON'S defeat at that time was owing to his attitude in the impeachment trial as the public then stood. The next charge is that in 1868 I was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and went there with revolutionary intent. What that means I do not know exactly; but one thing I do know, that for my action in that Convention I was highly praised by the NEW-YORK TIMES. The next is, that in the early days of the President's term I was one of the most persistent bores in Washington for appointments in the civil service. If that were true, then the President must have had a particular liking for being bored, for I remember very well a time during the early days of the Administration when I met him outside of the White House, and he asked me very kindly why I did not come to visit him more frequently. It is further stated that in one case I advocated the cause of a citizen of Missouri for a prominent position, who was entirely incompetent and unfit to discharge the duties of a great position. I suppose this refers to the case of Gen. PILE, who having been a member of Congress, was first presented for the Post-office at St. Louis, then for the Pension Agency at St. Louis, by the delegation from Missouri, then nominated for the mission to Venezuela, and then nominated for the mission to Brazil, when the Senate declined to confirm his appointment. I did to a certain extent support Mr. PILE for some of those nominations. I did it with the delegation from the State of Missouri with the exception of one or two members; being a young Senator I had indulged somewhat in the idea that it was to some extent proper to take care of constituents. When the TIMES says that this is one of the cases which in my eloquent lectures on civil service reform, I might mention giving a detailed history of them. I beg to say that is just the thing which I am doing; for when I do speak on civil service reform, I give as one illustration of the absurdities of the system, and of the curious consequences to which it may lead, the case of this gentleman who was presented for a Post-office, for a pension agency, for a Minister Resident's place, for a Minister Plenipotentiary's position, then landed in the Governorship of a Territory, and then was taken out of that to be put in the Minister Resident's place, for which he was originally nominated; and I always mention my personal connection with the case; but, considering that recently Gen. PILE was appointed by the President for the position of Minister Resident in Venezuela—this time, certainly, without any suggestion or solicitation on my part—I beg leave to say that if that gentleman be entirely unfit for public employment, as the TIMES asserts, it is the President who ought to bear that reproach, and not I; and I might suggest to the Administration that they be a little more careful in the selection of their organs, and instruct them to abstain from indiscreet statements. The last charge is this: "Gen. SCHURZ pressed upon the President the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. JUSSEN, of Chicago, as Collector of the Chicago district." This is a falsehood again. I never pressed upon the President or anybody else that appointment, as my friend from Illinois who sits by my side (Mr. TRUMBULL) will distinctly recollect. Mr. JUSSEN was originally recommended, without my knowledge, or anything about it, by a delegation coming from Chicago, and by the Representative of his district, Mr. JUDD. These gentlemen came to me with the request to go to the President and press his appointment. I positively refused, but after urgent solicitation on their part, I at last consented to indorse their paper, with an additional remark to this effect, that the large German Republican element of Chicago was entitled to consideration; that I had frequently been called upon to aid the Republicans there, and could testify to that fact. This was my whole connection with the case; and later, when a rumor spread through the newspapers that Col. JUSSEN was to be removed, the President expressed himself to a friend, in conversation, to the effect that he had never known that there existed any connection between Mr. JUSSEN and myself, but I asseverate that I never spoke to the President about this appointment, in a single instance, nor to the Secretary, nor to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and absolutely refrained from pushing it in any sense, just because Mr. JUSSEN, a very able gentleman, was a brother-in-law of mine.

I had almost forgotten one of the charges where I am again accused of having made use of my alleged influence with the German element to benefit myself by continuing in commission for a considerable time after the war. A friend had the curiosity to investigate that case, and I have now an official report from the War Department before me. The surrender of the rebel General, JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, took place on the 26th of April, 1865. I was then in Gen. SHERMAN'S army in North Carolina. As soon as that surrender had taken place I at once applied for a leave of absence to go to Washington for the purpose of offering my resignation, and I did so, and this official report certifies that the first two resignations of Major-Generals after Gen. JOHNSON'S surrender were those of Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, (accepted May 4, 1865,) and of Major-Gen. CARL SCHURZ, (May 6, 1865,) from which it appears that after the virtual close of the war, of all the Major-Generals in the army, Gen. SIGEL and myself were the very first to resign their commissions, instead of using their alleged influence with the German element to continue in the pay of the Government.

So much, Sir, for these charges, and you will admit that this is perhaps one of the most remarkable cases of cumulative, intrepid and shameless lying that has disgraced American journalism for some time. Now, Sir, why are these slanders heaped upon me? The TIMES itself states the reason. Because, it alleges, I have not hesitated to invent the most outrageous calumnies against President GRANT, having accused him by mean insinuation of keeping up the General Order system of New-York for his own profit. I pronounce this another falsehood. What do they call slandering the President? Let us see what I did say, and whether it can be construed as a slander. I did state that the General Order business in New-York was a great abuse and a system of plunder. I was borne out in that statement by the official report of the Retrenchment Committee. Was that a slander on the President? I did state that the merchants of New-York had protested against it as an outrageous abuse, which is a matter of record also. Was that a slander against the President? I did state that the Secretary of the Treasury sent a commission to New-York to investigate the matter, and that that Commission reported against it, which is a matter of record again. Was that a slander against the President? I did state that the Retrenchment Committee investigated the matter and found it to be a great abuse and reported in favor of its abolition, which is a matter of record again. Is that a slander upon the President? I did state further that the Secretary of the Treasury had written to the Collector of New-York two letters pronouncing against the abuse, and urging that it be done away with. This is a matter of record again. Is that a slander upon the President? Then I drew a conclusion, and I ask whether there is any member of this body who will say that it was not a most natural, nay, a most imperative conclusion, that, if in spite of the remonstrance of the merchants of New-York, in spite of the reports of the Investigating Committees, in spite of the letters and pronounced opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury, that abuse was still kept up, as it actually was kept up, then there must be a power stronger than a decent respect for public opinion and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself to sustain it, for if that power was not stronger than a decent respect for public opinion the abuse would have succumbed to the remonstrances of the mercantile community of New-York, and if that power had not been stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury, the abuse would have succumbed to the adverse opinion of that official. I asked the question: "Who and where is that stronger power?" I asked the question—I did not answer it, and I respectfully submit that the gentlemen who indulge in the pitiable business of vilifying the Senator from Illinois and myself for asking it, have not by their slanders furnished an answer to it that will be satisfactory to the country. I believe that when nothing else can be brought up against those who denounce the abuses of the Government, than personal vilification, the country will understand the reason. Thus, Sir, I have shown you the character of the statements contained in the TIMES, and as to the character of those who have invented and propagated them, the Senate and an intelligent people may form their opinion for themselves. I will simply add that, after this, I shall not again consider it necessary to take any notice of such slanders. The TIMES and its coadjutors will have a free field, but if attacks should come as thick as locusts, they will not frighten me away from that course which I conscientiously believe to be the course of honor, truth, right and duty.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, called up his bill, reported from the Financial Committee before the recess, to reorganize the Customs service, and addressed the Senate at length, setting forth the existing abuses. After calling the attention of the Senate to the importance of the reforms proposed by the bill under consideration, and stating in six brief propositions its main features, he pointed out as the most noticeable feature of the present Customs system the enormous emoluments of the Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors, and the peculiar and, as it seemed to him, pernicious practice by which they are obtained. Pertaining to the port of New-York, he said the officers named receive fixed salaries, and, in addition, are entitled to share in the proceeds of all fines, forfeitures and penalties collected in their several districts. From an incomplete report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the United States received from these sources between Jan. 1, 1868, and Nov. 30, 1870, at the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, $1,163,577, from which amount there was paid to Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors $305,427. The records of the Commissioner of Customs show that during the fourteen months, included between June 1, 1870, and July 31, 1871, the Collector at New-York collected in fines, penalties and forfeitures, $692,814, of which his share was $54,925. The appraised value of goods seized at the port of New-York alone during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870 was $900,245, and Mr. FENTON thought it must appear to others, as to himself, an interesting subject of inquiry how it was possible for the Government to receive from all the ports named, as the amount realized on the sale of goods by Collectors, only about one-half of the appraised value of goods seized in New-York alone. So complicated, he said, is the perquisite account that an abstract for any definite period gives no correct idea of the actual receipts of those officers. The receipts of the principal officers at the port of New-York cannot be less than $60,000 per annum more than is paid to the President, all the members of his Cabinet and the Judges of the Supreme Court combined. The avidity for these lucrative positions will in time (if it has not already) inevitably engender corruption in their pursuit and retention. But there are reasons for the abolition of moities which lie deeper in principle, and effect more seriously the public service than even the matter of colossal perquisites of a few officials. It gives these officers such an interest in frauds upon the revenue that it is their interest, to a certain extent, to encourage the infraction of law and to treat occasional detection with such a degree of leniency as will afford the largest official emolument without deterring others from similar practices. To show that this temptation has not been always withstood, he quoted statistics to show that from Jan. 1, 1868, to Nov. 30, 1870, there were detected in the Customs districts of the country 2,911 cases of smuggling, and 1,484 cases of fraud and crime. Of these 4,395 cases, only 191 ever went into Court, even for civil prosecution, and only one case was ever presented to the Grand Jury, or at least only one indictment was ever found. In other words, though 4,395 cases of crime against the laws of the land, subject, through the criminal Courts, to condign punishment, were discovered, in only one of them has there been an attempt to punish, and in that a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the criminal proceedings a few days previous to the payment of a large sum to the Collector. Mr. FENTON then referred to the abuses of the Special Agency system. As originally contemplated by the laws, the Special Agent was attached directly to the Treasury Department in Washington, and was sent to distant points to examine into specified matters and report to the Secretary. But within a few years these agents have organized in New-York "A Bureau of Professional Informers," upon a scale hitherto unprecedented, and their interests having become identical with those of the officers they are supposed to watch, they now devote the most of their time to espionage upon the merchants, who are entirely at their mercy. He said the next feature of the bill to which attention was invited, relates to a uniform system of appraisement and classification of merchandise in all the principal ports of entry, and the establishment at New-York of a separate department for weighing, gauging and measuring. He then argued the necessity of a reform in the General Order and Warehouse business in New-York, and the danger of allowing this vast interest to be longer regarded as a sort of perquisite to be sold or bargained away, and placed in the hands of personal friends or political favorites. The bill under consideration made it incumbent on the Secretary of the Treasury to so locate the General Order stores that they shall be accessible and convenient to places where goods are unladen from vessels or steamers, and excludes the Collector of the port and other Government officials, who, by reason of their official positions, have influence in obtaining patronage for bonded warehouses, from all participation in the business or profits arising from it. Before proceeding to the examination of the last feature of the bill, he said he ought to speak of the comparative cost of conducting the business at the port of New-York under the last two Collectors, and he was impelled to this, as the President and some others had been led, to specially commend, the efficiency and economy of the late Collector's administration, which, if justified, would serve to modify the argument that there has been a constant tendency to extravagance, partizan excess and corruption. He said the cost of collecting Customs revenue at New-York from March 31, 1869, to June 30, 1870, a period of fifteen months, by Mr. GRINNELL, and from July 31, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871, a like period, by Mr. MURPHY, was as follows:

Expenditures under Grinnell exclusive of fees collected	$2,629,368
Fees collected and expended in addition	252,125
Making	$2,881,493
Expenditures under Murphy exclusive of fees collected	$2,759,353
Fees collected and expended in addition	260,297
Amount expended for fuel, gas-light, water supply, and stationery, not charged to Murphy's account, but included in Grinnell's for previous corresponding period, say $55,000 a year	68,736
Difference in favor of Grinnell	$206,907

He said there was not included in this statement something over $30,000, the credit of saving which was wholly due to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the new letting of the labor contract, about the time of Mr. MURPHY'S accession to the office of Collector. This item added would swell the difference to about $237,000; that is to say, it cost this amount more to collect the revenue by Mr. MURPHY than for the corresponding period by Mr. GRINNELL—an excess of expenditure not easily explained upon any theory applicable to economy in the public service. He also explained why the amount of collections under Mr. MURPHY was greater than under a corresponding period of Mr. GRINNELL'S administration, without involving an equal increase in the cost of collection. In support of the section fixing the term of office for officers of the Customs, Mr. FENTON said that he indicated the Customs service, and especially the Department of New-York, as the proper place to inaugurate a new and improved method, because no service and no place needs it more. Nowhere, he continued, has the civil service been so degraded. As these officers of approved capacity and integrity have been suddenly removed without cause, others have been appointed without reference to qualification and character. Faithful and efficient clerks have been abased by the appointment over them of incompetent men. Promotions have not depended upon merit but upon influence. I have been credibly informed that even bribery has been condoned—in other words, that the guilty parties have never been punished. Forced assessments from all, for political purposes, have paid the expenses of a part in their partizan pilgrimages through the country. In fact it seems as though every possible means had been adopted to demean the civil service in the Customs Department at New-York, and to divert the public officers from their duty. Allow the present practices in the civil service for yet a period, and the danger is real that other departments of social structure will also become subservient to whatever is degrading and corrupting in public affairs. It is not to be successfully denied that officials have been removed in numerous instances by the Administration that appointed them, without any change in their character or qualifications; not for any dereliction of duty or infidelity to party principles, but because they were not acceptable to some whose advice was patent with the appointing power, and because it was supposed certain political results could thus be secured. In conclusion, Mr. FENTON said he was aware that many people believe that already this evil threatens to undermine our greatness and glory as a nation, but his confidence in the virtue and courage of the people led him to believe that we shall avert whatever peril impends, and he, therefore, spoke not as one having nothing better than hopeless complaint, but in sober warning and earnest entreaty.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois—To further regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to prevent delay therein, providing among other things that ordinary civil suits shall not be appealed to the Supreme Court unless the matter in dispute exceeds the value of 5,000, but allowing appeals in criminal causes in which a sentence of death or other infamous punishment has been rendered by a Circuit Court. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—To regulate commerce among the several States; providing general authority and specific regulations under which any number of persons may become incorporated for the purpose of constructing, leasing and operating canals, railroads and other highways, or carrying on the express business through any two or more States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin—Authorizing the President to accept the resignations of the Judges of any Court of the United States, permanently disabled from efficiency, and the continued payment to them of their salaries.

By Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—For the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands in Kansas; a bill granting lands to the International Ocean Telegraph Company in Florida; also, a bill granting 1,000,000 acres of the public lands to the District of Columbia for the support of public schools.

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—To make a blank appropriation to satisfy the claim of Miss ANNA ELLA CARROLL, of Maryland, for services in furnishing valuable information to the War Department during the late rebellion.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented several petitions and memorials for the passage of his supplementary Civil Rights bill.

On the motion of Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, the Committee on Retrenchment was authorized to continue its investigations.

At 2½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The call of States for bills being concluded, Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, offered a resolution requesting the President to take steps to ascertain the views of European Governments in reference to international co-operation in the construction of a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Referred, on motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DUTIES ON SHIP-BUILDING MATERIALS.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, introduced a bill to relieve American-built vessels from import duties on articles entering into their construction, repair and use. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, remarked that the subject was before the Committee of Ways and Means, and he hoped that the bill would be referred to that Committee.

The previous question was not seconded—59 to 64, and then Mr. HALE consented to the reference.

NEW-YORK OFFICIALS.

Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to inform this House whether or not the conduct of the principal officers of the Custom-house at New-York, and the Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue of nearly all the districts of the State of New-York, in absenting themselves from their duties, and visiting Albany to influence the State Legislature in its organization, is consistent with the civil service policy recently adopted by the Treasury Department and avowed to be the policy of the present Administration; and if such conduct is not deemed consistent with said policy, whether said officers or any of them have been reprimanded or otherwise punished for their offense.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

PENSIONS TO SLAVES AND WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of permitting the payment of bounties to men who were slaves at the time of their enlistment—adopted. Also, directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of allowing pensions to widows of the soldiers of 1812, who were married during the term of service, but after the enlistment of the soldiers—adopted.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

Mr. COGHLAN of California, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the conduct of judicial officers in reference to the Louisiana Legislative muddle.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. UPSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Civil Service Reform to inquire into the propriety of providing for appointments to be made from the States in proportion to their population, and that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Adopted.

THE INCOME TAX.

A resolution offered by Mr. KELLOGG, of the Committee, before the recess directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to repeal the income tax came up on a motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he desired to have the vote taken by yeas and nays, so that his Committee should have a declaration of the sentiment of the House on the subject.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the rules were not suspended—yeas 71, nays 81.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, offered a long preamble and resolution referring to a dispute about land grants between the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Atchison and Pike's Peak, and other Railroad Companies, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter, pending which inquiry the issuing of patents for the lands is to be suspended.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, favored the inquiry, provided it should extend to a statement which he had heard made to the effect that the opinion of the late Attorney-General had been given adverse to the parties interested in procuring the patents, that that opinion had been suppressed by the Interior Department at the instance of a Senator, and that the patents were being issued in contravention of that opinion and a gross wrong and fraud was thus being perpetrated. He had also understood that the late Attorney-General had been on that account obliged to retire from the Cabinet.

Mr. MOORE could not say what connection any Senator or Representative had with the case. He understood that the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company had received assignments of public lands from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, which assignments the latter had no right to make, the land thus by right reverting to the Government. He wished the matter to be inquired into, and the issuing of patents in the meantime suspended.

Mr. WOOD expressed his belief that parties high in the Government could be connected with the fraud, and therefore he wished the inquiry to include that branch of the subject.

After further discussion the resolution was adopted.

A BUNCOMBE RESOLUTION.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and called for the yeas and nays. The joint resolution was rejected—yeas 81; nays 65—less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, introduced a bill removing political disabilities from several persons in Mississippi. Passed.

BOUNTIES TO UNACCEPTED VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of providing for payments of bounties to soldiers who were mustered into service under the first call for troops, in excess of the number called for. Adopted.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Coinage to inquire into the question of the disproportionate value between gold and silver coins. Adopted.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. SHANKS, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the subject of Indian annuities, pensions, bounty lands and moneys paid under Indian treaties. Adopted.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

Notice from the "Committee of Seventy."

Having been empowered by the Committee on Frauds, of the above Committee to investigate the administration of public affairs in the several departments, bureaus, and other public offices, and the Courts in the City and County of New-York, to the end that fraudulent conduct in such administration may be fully exposed and the proper remedies applied, we earnestly request the hearty co-operation of the public in our efforts, and that any information touching such administration may be communicated, either in person or in writing, to one of the undersigned, or our counsel, JOHN I. DAVENPORT and GEORGE W. LYON, at the rooms of the Committee, No. 52 East Union-square.

JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
JOHN WHEELER,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
Subcommittee on Frauds.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Insurance Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the first fruits of the Insurance Conventions recently held in this City, at the expense of life insurance policy-holders, is the so-called uniform blank, upon which life corporations have been requested to make their annual statements for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871. We understand that the blanks being received by the companies from the various State insurance authorities, lack that perfect uniformity so profusely commended by the respectable indorsers of Mr. MILLER, as one of the excellent results of the Convention. Notwithstanding the action of the Convention on the subject of the blank, the labors of insurance officers in the preparation of their annual statements, of which just complaint has been made in the past, are practically continued. We are told that this emanation of the Convention was in several material respects dictated by not to exceed half a dozen interested and favored officials of life companies, a ring of worthies who are the special custodians of the Superintendent. The blank represents special interests, to the great detriment, if not, in some instances, to the destruction of other and important interests. Possessing some excellent features, borrowed mainly from the original life blank prepared by Hon. WM. BARNES, and designed to elicit the truth concerning the actual condition of the companies, the blank in question, as received from the hands of Mr. MILLER, also contains requirements, which, if rigidly enforced, would force some of our solvent and reliable life institutions into liquidation, and was probably shaped for this purpose. The blank assumes to fix an arbitrary value upon certain enumerated assets, and totally excludes other items of legitimate assets from the asset column, absolutely assuming to determine that they possess no value whatever. This fiat of Superintendent MILLER is without any authority of law. There is no statute or custom which confers upon him the tyrannical and arbitrary power of lessening the real value of assets or of classing them out of existence. The Convention, or rather the Subcommittee, (composed mainly of one Company,) in their proposed law, may have conferred upon him the powers which he seems so anxious to exercise. He may speak of this model document hereafter. Any layman possessing the ordinary degree of intelligence, can inform the luminary who presides over the Insurance Department, that such a law in the event of its passage during this session of our Legislature, cannot determine the status of Life Corporations on the basis of the business of 1871. In the respect suggested the law would be unconstitutional and void. The companies may rest assured that should their pet official succeed in securing the legislation in contemplation by him, they will have at least a twelve month yet to live. During the régime of the late Attorney-General and his deputy they might have been compelled to succumb without a year's grace, even under an unconstitutional act. But the law department of the State is under the control of an honest and incorruptible official, and the Companies will have no fears of raids or "ring" receivers from that quarter during the next two years. Tammany Hall, it is hoped, will be voiceless and powerless in the present Legislature, and the wily scheme concocted to destroy the vast insurance interests of the country, with a view of enriching a horde of receivers and monopolizing the business in the hands of one company, will be strangled to death as soon as it reaches the Legislature. May not one or more of its promoters find a quietus about the same time?

ONE OF THE NEW COMPANIES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, JAN. 6, 1872.

The Burroughs Mystery—Another Story from Libby Garrabrant—Van Winkle Bogert Charged With the Murder.

The case of RANSOM F. BURROUGHS, who was found dead at Paterson on Dec. 27, and who was supposed to have been poisoned by LIBBY GARRABRANT, has assumed a new phase. The girl, who has been held for the crime of murder, and who has already told so many different stories, yesterday charged VAN WINKLE BOGERT, upon whom a suspicion of complicity already rested, with having committed the murder. Yesterday Mr. S. TUTTLE was retained as her counsel, and to him, and subsequently to others, she made the charge against BOGERT. She says that by his orders she purchased the arsenic, buying the particular kind which he described, and gave it to him without knowing to what use he intended to put it. Immediately upon hearing the girl's charge, County Prosecutor HOPPER caused the arrest of VAN WINKLE BOGERT, and he was confined in the County Jail, ostensibly as a witness. He denied the story told by the girl, claiming that he had had nothing whatever to do with BURROUGHS' death, and did not know that he was dead until the discovery of the body.

The Grand Jury met yesterday, at 2 o'clock, when the investigation was commenced before them. The evidence taken before the Coroner's jury was produced, and LIBBY GARRABRANT also was before them. It is supposed that she repeated her last statement, as the jury desired the Court to retain BOGERT in custody.

Prof. DOREMUS, who had completed the examination of the stomach and intestines, testified that he had found arsenic, discovering unmistakable traces of it by a number of tests, and finally securing the metal itself.

Fatal Accidental Shooting.

WILLIAM TOTTEN, aged seventeen years, of No. 11 Hamilton-street was accidentally shot and fatally wounded last night by GEO. DE WALL of No. 92 Cherry-street, who was firing a cannon in honor of a target company passing by. A piece of the copper ramrod, two inches in length, struck TOTTEN and passed entirely through his abdomen. He was removed to Park Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Though the programme of Mr. THOMAS first symphony concert given at Steinway Hall, last evening, was not equal in interest to the bills of the entertainments in reserve for us, it was comprehensive and acceptable. It was, of course, superbly interpreted. Mr. THOMAS' musicians have performed side by side for many years, and by their personal talent and industry, under the guidance of a skilled and energetic chief, have formed a repertory in the recital of which they can nowhere be excelled. Each of their efforts last night had hearty appreciation. The elegant overture to "Anacreon," in which CHERUBINI'S power of elaborate writing is shown with charming effectiveness, was the first piece delivered. The adagio of BEETHOVEN'S Ninth Symphony, a composition as much in contrast to that preceding it as could be desired, had equally masterly treatment. WAGNER'S "Tristan and Isolda," represented by the introduction and finale to that ill-known work, followed. The first hearing of these excerpts did not inspire the audience with the admiration of which a rendering of passages from "Tannhauser," "Rienzi," and "Lohengrin" always elicits evidence. Nicely balanced as Mr. THOMAS' orchestra is for most purposes, its strings do not have quite the needed prominence where such free use of the brass as WAGNER makes is resorted to. Far more impressive, both in respect of lucid treatment and eloquent playing, was the arrangement, for string orchestra, of SCHUBERT'S quartet in D minor. This, indeed, was the best selection of the entertainment. M. GOUNOD'S "Saltarello," written originally for the London Philharmonic, was a disappointment. Its orchestration is as clever as could be expected from the composer of "Faust," but its motive and rhythm have no other result than to remind one, to the disadvantage of M. GOUNOD'S contribution, of the fresh and spirited tarantella in AUBER'S "Masaniello." The orchestral portion of the concert was ended with a recital of the overture to "Der Freyschuetz," which again placed into light the qualities of Mr. THOMAS' instrumental forces, who are as one soloist in taste and touch. In addition to the labors of the orchestra, the audience enjoyed two piano performances by Miss MARIE KREBS. We have often had occasion to speak of this young lady, whose memory is prodigious, and whose technical ability can hardly be augmented. Miss KREBS plays all kinds of music with clearness, vigor and correctness. But she excels in none, and her reading of CHOPIN, who, of all musicians, exacts of his exponents imagination and sensibility, and of RUBINSTEIN, whose compositions are the very embodiment of fancy, are especially infelicitous. The nocturne by the former composer, and the waltz by the latter were not dealt with in the right spirit. Miss KREBS' command of the keyboard was very plainly asserted in LISZT'S fantasia on Hungarian airs, but the *disinvoltura* of these was scarcely depicted in the formal handling of the artist.—The second concert of the series occurs this evening. BEETHOVEN'S "Eroica," HORNEMAN'S "March-Overture" to "Aladdin," and the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," with the chorus and march subsequent to it, are prominent parts of the programme.

Theatrical.

PANTOMIME AT THE OLYMPIC.

The Olympic Theatre was crowded last evening by an audience assembled to witness a refashioned pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty." Numerous changes and improvements have been made in the piece, and their showing elicited tokens of lively gratification. The too-familiar burlesque introduction has been replaced by a brief and effective prologue. Mr. G. L. FOX revels in all sorts of new incidents. The "variety-act" of the entertainment is become more varied and comprehensive. The crowded condition of our columns prevents the immediate publication of the details of the fresh representation.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
CHOICE CARVED WOOD CENTRE-PIECES,
FOR FRUIT AND FLOWERS.
AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless; an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light buscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Brandreth Pills.
ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

These vegetable and innocent pills should be in every house. Having them on hand gives them a double value, for then they nip the disease in the bud, often curing before a doctor could arrive. They are infallible in small-pox and all infectious or contagious diseases. No disease of this character can be propagated except there be those matters in the body on which it can rest and germinate. Even in Asiatic Cholera BRANDRETH PILLS are deemed an absolute specific by the first medical men in England and this country, and we have the proof in our possession that they are so, and to which hundreds of thousands of our best citizens are ready to certify. Let them be furnished by the rich to the poor, soon disease would be banished from our land. The wealthy could not invest their money better. That would be indeed laying up treasures in Heaven.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO DR. BRANDRETH.

"If I am sick I know there are more or less unhealthy humors in my bowels or blood. To recover my health these must be got out, removed from my body. I have no fear of small-pox, cholera, typhus, yellow, bilious, scarlet or any other fever whatsoever, if I have a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS near at hand. These pills I have used as my only medicine for over thirty years when sick from any cause, and they have always cured me quickly. I believe they remove the subject matter of disease from the body."

Thomas R. Hazard, who has written his valuable experience of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and which may be had by application at Dr. Brandreth's office, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, New-York, says: "Lately a friend of mine was sick in Newport, R. I. I recommended him to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS; but the patient thought they could not reach his case. I said I felt sure they would, and restore his health. He concluded to try one box. The box was finished in about a week, and patient reports 'no better.' Second box begun and pills taken every day; before it was all used a change takes place; dark, pitch-like matter was brought away from his bowels, and the health of my friend perfectly restored. If sick people would persevere for two or three weeks in the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS they would become so well content of their efficacy that their own common sense would propel them to a final cure of their disease." BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold in every drug-store in the world. Observe B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp, principal.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $4. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers',
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CERQUA—TEARE.—On Monday, Jan. 8, 1872, by Rev. C. Giles, AUGUSTINE B. CERQUA to SARAH A. TEARE, both of Brooklyn, E. D., New-York.

DIED.

BATJER.—On Monday, Jan. 8, MARIANNA, wife of Hermann Batjer, and daughter of Harriet and the late William A. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 West 49th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cornwall for interment.

BYERS.—On Saturday, Jan. 6, at 9½ P. M., ROBERT, youngest son of Samuel H. Byers, of No. 209 West 11th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother James G. Byers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 209 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CREAGEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 6, MARY CREAGEN, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from No. 486 Marcy-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the house to convey friends.

DOUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 8, JOHN DOUNEY, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 209 Hudson-av., to St. James' Cathedral, where a solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

DERRICKSON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 7, 1872, JAS. W. DERRICKSON, son of V. B. and Cornelia Derricksen.

Funeral at No. 20 West 14th-st., at 1 o'clock Tuesday, Jan. 9.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

DEAN.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Jan. 7, THOMAS DEAN, in his 78th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 9½ train from Forty-second-street Depot.

MASONIC.—To the officers and members of Solomon Lodge, No. 196, F. and A. M.: Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the lodge on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 9½ A. M., promptly, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother THOMAS DEAN. Members of sister lodges and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

E. V. FOWLER, Master.
J. MADDISON COLLINS, Secretary.

HEISER.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, HENRY A. HEISER, aged 57 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 8th-av., corner of 92d-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ A. M. Carriages will please take the Boulevard to 92d-st.

HOWE.—In Lewisboro, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 7, LUCY, widow of the late Jeremiah Howe, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NAUDAIN.—At Odessa, Del., Thursday, Jan. 4, Hon. ARNOLD NAUDAIN, aged 82 years.

PURDY.—At Rye, Jan. 7, MARY PURDY, widow of Capt. Jonathan Purdy, of Whiteplains, aged 90 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday next, 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at Christ Church, Rye. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11¼ o'clock.

PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Jan. 7, ANNIE, youngest daughter of James F. and Annie M. Pierce, aged 10 months and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 401 Clermont-av., Wednesday morning, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock.

STIMSON.—At Whitestone, Long Island, Jan. 6, WILLIAM FRANK, son of Henry C. and Julia M. Stimson, aged 18 years.

Funeral at the house at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, 9th inst. Carriages in waiting at depot upon arrival of 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

STUART.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 7, JANE MARTIN, second child of William and Jane M. Stuart, aged 3 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 158 2d-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VERNAM.—Drowned, at Palatka, Fla., Dec. 27, HERMAN S. VERNAM.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 172 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mechanicsville, N. Y.

WATSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 7, 1872, CATHARINE WATSON, daughter of Gabriel and Maria Watson, aged 63 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel A. Boyd, West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WEATHERILL.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, Jan. 8, JOHN N. WEATHERILL, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends, also members of Mosaic Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 78 Green-st., Greenpoint, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Remains will be carried to Hunterdon, Long Island, for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

USEFUL, ENTERTAINING, INDISPENSABLE.—Good Health; Good Habits; How to train up a Child; How to choose a Pursuit, and how to read correctly the character of those we meet, are among the objects of the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1872. Only $3 a year. Clubbed with any $4 magazine for $6; and with *Christian Union*, and a pair of $10 chromos for $4 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
REV. H. W. BEECHER.

All the pews and aisle-chairs in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1872, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD, Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, PRECINCT NO. 26,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

JOSEPH DOWLING HOP
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Coaches conveying company to the hop to-night will approach from the north through Irving-place and go out through 14th-st. and 4th-av. In forming line to take up company, coaches will form in Irving-place, horses' heads facing south. Passengers will please take the first coach at the door. Fare to any part of the City for from one to four persons same destination $3. No coaches allowed in line but those bringing company.

THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall,
Hack Inspector.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY. LOW PRICES.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.

Cameo, Etruscan, Garnet, Carbuncle, &c. Onyx and Jet Ear-rings and Pins.

Gold Watch-chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal-rings, Chain and Band Bracelets.

Children's Ear-rings, Pins, Rings, and Armlets.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 23; whole tickets $32, certain in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.—Wholesale prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public, No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at Head-quarters, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.

WM. HAW, JR., President.
ALLAN COOPER, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 131 Chatham-st., at 8 o'clock.

DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 8, was large, and the business transacted of some importance, the following real estate being disposed of by JOSEPH MCGUIRE: Four-story brick tenement-house and lot—latter 19 by 100.11—located on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 225 feet 6 inches west of Third-avenue; sold to SILAS MASON for $9,250; two lots together, forming a plot in size 50 by 95 by 51.1 by 85.3, located on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue; sold to R. DAVIES for $12,000. Both the above sales were made under Supreme Court orders in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee in each. The legal sale of property (ten lots) on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, by the same auctioneer, announced for yesterday, was adjourned by the referee in the case until Monday of next week; and a similar sale, by JAMES M. MILLER, of a house and lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, was also adjourned until the 18th inst. Today, at the Exchange, the market will be quiet, as only one sale is advertised to occur, but to-morrow and for the balance of the week business will probably be active. At private sale, HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, report having recently sold the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 55 by 80, known as No. 89 Park-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, for $89,000.

RECENT IMPORTANT TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following lists of transfers and leases of New-York City property are compiled from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Jan. 6, all transfers being noted where the value of the same is $25,000 or over:

TRANSFERS.

Bleecker-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x98x20.11x100, h. and l.; Christian Bors to Michael W. Derham, Dec. 30	40,000
Broome-st., s. w. corner of Mercer-st., 50x95.6, h. and l.; William A. Keteltas to Julia H. Billings, Dec. 27	135,000
Broome-st., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Essex-st., 24.6x84.8, h. and l.; Leopold Bohm to Bertha Koburger, Dec. 30	29,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 50x100.5, h. and l.; 81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.; William G. and Joseph E. McCormack to John J. Walsh and Adam S. Cameron, Dec. 30	113,500
William-st., No. 120, e. s., 24.6x145x24.2x145.6; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., et al., Commissioners, to Augustus Rapelye, Dec. 30	34,500
50th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. 4th-av., 25x100.5; John Jay Adams to Theodore G. Thomas, Dec. 27	31,000
57th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. Lexington-av., 20x100.5; Andrew and David T. Kennedy to Elizabeth T., wife of Frank H. Smith, Dec. 28	29,000
60th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. Madison-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.; Richard M. Tweed to Alden B. Stockwell, Dec. 29	34,000
43d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. 2d-av., 25x98.9; Salmon S. Stevens to William Grace, Dec. 29	36,000
9th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. 5th-av., 15.4x100.5, h. and l.; Jonas G. Clark to Isabella, wife of A. J. Garvey, Dec. 25	35,000
67th-st., n. e. cor. 7th-av., 20x60.4, h. and l.; Seth Ely to Henry C. Ely, of Brooklyn, Dec. 30	25,000
67th-st., n. e. corner 7th-av., 2x60.4, h. Henry and l.; C. Ely, of Brooklyn, to Adelaide S., wife of Seth Ely, Dec. 30	25,000
32d-st., n. s., 419.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x100.4, h. and l.; John C. Donnelly to Amerton Yale, Dec. 28	40,000
37th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x105; Thos. Christy to Darius R. Mangam, Dec. 27	25,250
61st-st., s. s., 298 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.5, h. and l.; Ira E. Doying to Chas. Whitlock, Dec. 30	30,000
67th-st., s. w. corner 4th-av., 200x100.5; 4th-av., s. w. corner 68th-st., 100.5x100; James H. Ingersoll to Wm. W. Watson, Oct. 28	90,000
65th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 90x100.5; Jas. H. Ingersoll to Wm. W. Watson, (mortgage $30,000,) Oct. 26	31,000
76th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 325x102.2; Stephen W. Waterbury and Richard M. Shaw to Terence Farley, Dec. 28	57,000
79th-st., s. e. corner Lexington-av., 32.6x102.2; 86th-st., s. e. corner Lexington-av., 32.6x102.2; Ebenezer Cauldwell to William D. Nichols, Dec. 30	25,000
58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 52.1x100.8, h. and l.; 58th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x78.7x75.7x89.1; James Gilmore to Elias Kahn, of Brooklyn, Dec. 30	105,000
3d-av., n. e. corner 96th-st., 100.10x175; Madison-av., s. w. corner 80th-st., 102.2x120; John J. Walsh and Adam S. Cameron to Wm. G. and Joseph E. McCormack, Dec. 30	105,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 68th-st., 100.5x100; 4th-av., n. w. corner of 67th-st., 100.5x200; James H. Ingersoll to William W. Watson, Oct. 26	90,000
5th-av., e. s., 77.2 s. of 73d-st., 25x140; 5th-av., e. s., 102.2 s. of 73d-st., 51.1x100; 73d-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x72.2; Isabella, wife of A. J. Garvey, to Jonas G. Clark, Dec. 25	145,000
9th-av., e. s., n. w. corner of 56th-st., 25x75, h. and l.; 56th-st., n. s., 79 w. of 9th-av., 25x79.5, h. and l.; John J. Burchell to John A. Bernholz, Dec. 29	43,000
9th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 56th-st., 50.5x75, h. and l.; John J. Burchell to Anthony Aufensuger, Dec. 29	40,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Greenwich-street, No. 310, 5 5-12 years	$2,900
Grand-street, Nos. 249 and 253, 2 years	8,000
West Thirty-fifth-street, No. 69, 5 years	1,100
West-street, No. 144, 5 years	2,300
Pier 44, North River, 7 years	14,000
Bowery, No. 277, 6 4-12 years	2,000

Exchange Sales, Monday, Jan. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick h. and l. n. s. 117th-st., 225.6 ft. w. of 3d-av.; lot 19x100.11	$9,250
2 lots s. s. 69th-st., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., together in size 50x95.1x51.1x85.3	12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.,

Will act as buying agent at auction sales. Appraisements carefully made.

1872.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES
FOR SALE
AT REDUCED VALUATIONS

Is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

5th-av., near 31st-st., 28x150, with stable.
5th-av., near 45th-st., 22x56x80.
5th-av., near 50th-st., 18x75x100.
5th-av., near 50th-st., 42x100.
Madison-av., near 53d-st., 20x65x95.
Madison-av., near 54th-st., 20x85x80.
Near 5th-av., in 40th-st., 25x80x98.
Near 5th-av., in 34th-st., 25x65x125, with stable.
Near 5th-av., in 47th-st., 25x65x100.
Near 5th-av., in 53d-st., 25x70x100.
Also other property, desirably situated.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

NOS. 12 AND 14 WEST 27TH-ST., NEXT TO BROADWAY.

Parties wishing to purchase this valuable property address to 15th January T. H. F., Post-office Box No. 233.

FOR SALE.—TO MANUFACTURERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—Plot of ground 110 feet front, over 100 feet deep, within three minutes of City Hall, new Post-office, &c., in Rose, near Frankfort-st.; large quantity of building materials on premises without extra charge; An Artesian well over 100 feet deep; also common well on premises, affording an immense supply of water. The only plot of vacant property in lower Wards of City. Price reasonable, terms liberal. WM. CALLENDER, No. 22 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—JANUARY REGISTER of improved and unimproved City real estate for sale, furnished and unfurnished residences, stores and offices to let, money to loan; statement showing size of blocks, width of streets, grand drives, &c. Also, a New Map of the City and Calendar for 1872, prepared expressly by the firm and obtainable gratis at No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE splendid iron-front store, No. 83 Beekman-st., 30x107, between Cliff and Gold sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., A brown stone, full front, frescoed, and handsomely furnished; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS C. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A very desirable place on the Southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-two acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a desirable house in the City, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-light and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 237 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 105 ACRES, ON sea-shore, one hour from Long Branch; beautiful view of Barnegat Bay; fine fishing, gunning and sailing; splendid site for country-seat; stock and farming tools; $6,000, part cash. Apply to CHAMBERLAIN BROS., No. 190 West-st., City.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID RESIdence and grounds, nine miles from City Hall, with horse, carriages, &c., or will exchange for a small farm or Richmond County property. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 15.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

YONKERS.—WANTED TO RENT, WITH privilege of purchase, by a gentleman of small family, a pleasantly-situated, well-built house, fully furnished, containing all the modern improvements, in or near the village of Yonkers; also, carriage house attached. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 160 Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y.

HOUSE WANTED—BELOW 21ST-ST., BEtween 4th and 2d avs. Address, with price, Box No. 1,404 Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,

Would respectfully call the attention of the business community to the following desirable property, which can be obtained upon reasonable terms, a portion of which will be improved by the owner to suit the views of the lessee:

Union-square, west side.
Union-square, south side.
Union-square, east side.
14th-st., near Union-square.
15th-st., near Union-square.
16th-st., near Union-square.
17th-st., near Union-square.

The above localities are well adapted for the sewing-machine, piano-forte, fancy goods and other lines of trade. Further particulars upon application at our office.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, in the splendid new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., the stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet; well lighted, front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels. Steam engine, 50-horse power; Otis patent elevators, water, gas and steam heaters throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100 feet, or into four stores 25x100 feet. Immediate possession. Will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

STORE IN TROY, N. Y., TO LET—The first floor and basement of the new Masonic Temple, 50 feet front by 134 feet deep, heated by steam, and located on one of the best business streets in the city, for retail trade. It is especially adapted for a dry-goods house; $500,000 cash sales can easily be secured the first year. It would also be a good stand for house-furnishing goods. The subscribers will occupy the second and third floors with their carpet business. FLAGG, KING & CO.
TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1871.

TO LET—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND CROSBY ST.—It is proposed to erect first-class stores on the lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being between Grand and Broome sts. Proposals will be received for the leasing of said premises for a term of years, and with first-class parties arrangements will be made, and the building will be adapted to suit the business of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE REAR OFFICES on the street floor of Nos. 117 and 119 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Queen Insurance Company, (which has removed to the Park Bank Building.) For rent and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 734 Broadway; lot about 25x185 feet; very desirably situated for business purposes. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

WIDE CORNER STORE TO LET.—A first-class fifty-feet corner store near Canal-st., to let. The store has all modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing purposes, with engine, &c., to lease, situated at No. 74 Wooster-st.
M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 493 Broadway.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses on Washington-st., near Canal-st., to let or lease, in perfect order; very low rent; immediate possession. JAS. PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE LOFTS—50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., a completely and finely furnished first-class medium-sized house, with all modern improvements. S. H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., NEIGHBORHOOD 49th-st., an elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; possession at an early day. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N.J., LARGE DWELLing, with carriage-house and three acres of ground; beautiful location; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY FULL-WIDTH brown-stone house on 42d-st., near Broadway. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story, marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences, and are capable of being subdivided so as to accommodate a number of tenants. They now produce an

ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at public auction, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate in February next, consequently the sale must be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
Office No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE, STOCK, BONDS, &C., AT PUBLIC SALE.
REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND WEST-CHESTER COUNTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
ALSO, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, RENTING, &C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
AUCTION SALE OF 90 VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS., MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, JAN. 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
A VALUABLE FRONT ON MADISON-AV.
MADISON-AV., east side, between 62d and 63d sts., whole front, size 25x200.10 feet.
ALSO,
SEVEN VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.
5 lots north side of 136TH-ST., 225 feet west of 6th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.
2 lots south side of 136TH-ST., 275 feet east of 7th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—GEORGE DIXON, ABRAHAM DIXON, and EDWARD JOHNSON, plaintiffs, against THOMAS RODRIGUES, executor of the estate of Mrs. A. Mc Machen, deceased, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at No. 35 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 16, 1871.
R. H. HUNTLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
No. 35 Pine-street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 13th day of December, 1871.
R. H. HUNTLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
d19-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEEKSKILL PLOW-WORKS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL STRONG, SAUL S. HENKLE, and GIDEON L. WALKER, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To Samuel Strong and Saul S. Henkle, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house, at the City aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 183 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871. A. B. CHALMERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above complaint was duly filed in said office this 8th day of January, 1872. A. B. CHALMERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja9-law6wTu

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

7 Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Free of Tax, for Sale at Par and Interest,
BY
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
NO. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on the 1st of January, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Erastus S. Brown,	Charles D. Mathews,
Henry W. Belcher,	Edwin R. Livermore,
Hamilton Blydenburg,	Adolphus F. Ockershausen,
Wm. C. Dewey,	Alexander E. Orr,
George B. Douglass,	John S. Roberts,
Wm. R. Foster,	Joseph F. Sanxay,
Samuel Raynor,	Calvin Stevens,
James Harrison,	Frederick Sherwood,
Jacob H. Herrick,	Robert R. Willets,
Charles R. Hickox,	John M. White.
Frederick Mead,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 3d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON was unanimously elected President.
WM. E. MALTBIE, Assistant Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
Dec. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

Interest Payable Quarterly.

Free of Government Tax.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA,
PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.
Jones & Schuyler.
NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 26, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA
OLD BONDS WANTED.

We will pay the highest market rates for North Carolina Bonds issues of the years 1853, 1854, 1855.
ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of Preferred Stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed on the 10th of January, until the 18th of January, 1872.
S. J. TILDEN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 11 o'clock, noon.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner 3d-av. and 37th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

WANTED—MONEY TO TAKE UP TWO first-class mortgages now held by Third-avenue Savings Bank—one for $13,600, the other for $7,000; no agents need apply. Inquire at No. 163 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

ALL TAXES PAID.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,

Bankers, 2 Exchange-Court, New-York, Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rate, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
GEO. H. MILLS,
ALBERT H. SMITH,
WM. P. ROBESON,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7265 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.
—$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5991, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2958, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
— 4,000,000

Total ... $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$626,094 53
Overdrafts	239 06
Due from banks	18,364 79
Real estate	40,494 25
Cash items, viz.: Bank notes, &c.	71,048 34
Exchanges for Clearing-house	58,769 60
United States five-twenty bonds	63,847 48
Loss and expense account	5,448 19
Taxes paid	6,541 33
New-York State bonds	5,000 00
Total	$795,847 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	23,480 48
Due depositors on demand	571,892 99
Dividend unpaid	465 00
Total	$795,847 47

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1871, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN ENGLIS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1872.
W. W. LYON, Notary Public. New-York County.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD, SAMUEL F. BARGER,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. HOYT, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT, CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, HENRY L. DYER,
ALEXANDER SHAW.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office as above, on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. D. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9 proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE BONDS
WANTED BY
O. E. Wood,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York.

One of the most desirable investment securities in the market. AUG. T. POST, No. 8 Dey-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ISAAC A. STILES, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1836.
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	780,548 40
UNPAID LOSSES	9,000 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock and reserved funds, and a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock have been declared, payable on demand.

A scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, has also been declared to the policy-holders entitled thereto. Certificates for the same will be issued on and after the 1st day of March next, and interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will then be payable on the scrip of 1871.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000; Assets 1st January, 1872, $342,528 85.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. is payable on demand, free from Government tax.
WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

22D DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable to stockholders on demand, and free of Government tax.

The Company has passed through all the extraordinary fires of the past year, paying losses exceeding HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, WITHOUT CALLING FOR A DOLLAR FROM ITS STOCKHOLDERS. With its habitual promptness, it has settled all Chicago losses in full. The GERMANIA closes its annual account with assets amounting to $1,022,531 23, and solicits a continuance of that public confidence which it has honorably striven to deserve.
CASH ASSETS, $1,022,531 23.
RUD. GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN ED. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHAMANN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED 1787.
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., ALSO, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 65
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 209 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 203 MONTGOMERY-ST., BROOKLYN. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building.) Jan. 6, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 190 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on Friday the 5th inst. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New York stockholders at the Bank of America, Jan. 9, 1872.

NINTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 42 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
POTTER & POST,
for the transaction of a stock, bond, gold, and foreign exchange business.
JAMES NEILSON POTTER,
J. W. POST.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.

NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of
JOHN BENJAMIN & CO.,
for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.
JOHN BENJAMIN,
W. B. LAWRENCE, G. P.
D. P. MORGAN, S. P.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

NO. 5 WILLIAM-ST., NO. 31 JOHN-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of THLOTH & BECK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY THLOTH,
PHILIP BECK.

MR. BENJAMIN BEYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.
WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. ROBERT ROGERS, MR. MORGAN S. TAYLOR and Mr. HENRY Y. RAND have an interest in our business from this date.
TOWNSEND & YALE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NOV. 1, 1871.

I HAVE SOLD ALL MY INTEREST and right this day to S. T. WHITE in the firm of GROFF, YOUNG & CO., No. 188 Reade-st., New-York.
ALPHEUS C. YOUNG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. CHARLES NORTHAM LEE is admitted a partner in our business from this date.
LEE, TWEEDY & Co.

MR. JASON H. BOCKOVER HAS AN interest in our business from this date.
JAN. 1, 1872. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA......Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA......Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA......Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA......Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
ABYSSINIA......Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA......Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
HECLA......Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA......Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO......Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA......Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC......Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Feb. 3.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE......DANRE....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT......LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 8.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will be dispatched for Aspinwall on 8th inst. as an EXTRA steamer.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Monday, Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING, will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; competent to teach; would read to an invalid lady, or nurse to growing children; can dress hair; will take charge of a lady's wardrobe; first-class references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO is a thorough seamstress, a situation; cut and fits ladies' or children's clothes and dresses; does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; is a good operator; City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant woman, as seamstress and nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth; first-class City references. Apply for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st. Place, between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a first-class cook in a good private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant nurse, a situation; has the best of City reference from her present employer; will take full charge of an infant or growing child. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials, country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; no objection to assist in coarse washing and ironing; best City references from last place. Call at No. 337 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED French maid, a situation as maid in a private family; thoroughly understands dress-making; good references. Call at Mrs. H.'s, No. 102 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 344 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to take care of children or an infant; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress to go out by the month; understands dressmaking and family sewing, also Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Apply at No. 7 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is competent of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 146 East 43d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, and pastry; economical and neat in the kitchen; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; will go a short distance in the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 411 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English cook and baker in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days, at former employer's, No. 124 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish girl as competent chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; unexceptionable reference. Call or address for two days No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, for every capacity, constantly on hand at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse; prefers taking care of infant; good City references. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as regular chamber-maid, or as a waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 43d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do a little chamber-work, or to go in the country. Can be seen at 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish nurse; understands the care of children; can take a baby from its birth; good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, a couple of families' or young men's washing at her house. Call all week at No. 217 East 25th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has good references; is a Protestant, and Swedish cook. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

ALL EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied with highly recommended help of all nations at ten minutes' notice by applying at the great Servants' Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Apply at No. 312 West 21st-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Apply for two days at 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Apply at 13 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl, to do a little of everything. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do general house-work in a small private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 427 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW engagements to go out by the day. Inquire at No. 126 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and experienced good cook and baker; has the best of City references for capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 201 West 15th-st., corner of 7th-av., over the tea-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at 152 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A young Protestant lady desires to give her services to an elderly or invalid lady in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary; is willing and obliging, and a lady by birth and education; country preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. L. S., Box No. 4,236 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German, as coachman; can keep good care of horses, fine harness, &c.; can milk; understands gardening; City or country; good references as to character and sobriety. Call on or address his present employer, JOHN SMITH, care of Mrs. Ellen Lloyd, Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young, respectable Protestant, married man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found obliging and steady; first-class references. Address COACHMAN, care Mr. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GROOM'S situation by an English Protestant young man; excellent groom; care of horses, harness, &c.; careful driver, or will do any work about the place; first-class testimonials; terms moderate; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; is a competent groom; is a good, steady City driver; best City recommendation. Address L., at Brewster's carriage ware-rooms, East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT of a steady, sober and industrious coachman, who can be highly recommended, can obtain one by addressing W. S., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as waiter in a first-class private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best City reference and is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days, W. B., No. 874 Broadway, 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A SITuation; wife as plain cook or chamber-maid and man as coachman or waiter, in a private family, in a City or country; recently arrived from London. Address A. P., No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and road horses; best City references. Call or address No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a sober Protestant young man; has reference. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Englishman as first-class waiter or butler in a private family. Can be seen at, or address W., No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man a situation as coachman or groom; good City references. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can furnish very satisfactory reference as to capability. Call or address T. W., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; is an Englishman, married, and no incumbrance; can furnish references as regards qualification and character. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 19 West 44th-st., for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS nurse; one who is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant; best City reference. Apply at No. 326 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts., today, Jan. 9, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, to fill situations now vacant for both; City and country.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress; German preferred; call between 10 and 12 o'clock Tuesday and Wednesday at 505 5th-av.

WANTED—A DIE-MAKER OR MACHINist. Call at the COMBINATION, 93 Mercer-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED ON MONDAY, Jan. 8, at a reduction of one-half for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping; writing course, $8; book-keeping ditto, $20, including all books and stationery. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, No. 30 East 14th-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—New classes for beginners, and classes for advanced and finishing pupils, now forming in all branches of Music and Modern Languages.
Also, PRIVATE LESSONS Day and Evening.
Application for admission must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., over music-store,
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., has removed.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in THE BROOKLYN BRANCH,
No. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. de SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, COMPEtent to teach music and drawing, wishes to find a place in a respectable family as governess of young children; references exchanged. Address E. V., care of F. W. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University-place.

AN ENGLISHMAN, GRADUATE IN ARTS and Medicine, formerly Professor in two London Colleges, instructs in classics, mathematics, English literature, natural and mental science. Address DELTA, No. 157 East 30th-st.

EDUCATIONAL.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a position as governess in a gentleman's family to teach English, French, music and drawing; highest reference as to capacity. Address J. C. C., Box No. 259 Post-office, New-York.

UNE PARISIENNE NE PARLANT PAS l'Anglais désire place pour enseigner le Français à un ou deux enfants; elle sait faire les robes, et peut donner de bons renseignements de la ville. S'adresser No. 430 7me-av., près de la 34me-rue.

A YOUNG LADY EDUCATED AT VASsar College would like a few private pupils. Apply at G. P. Putnam & Sons, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS
By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
[illegible] E. BATES,
No. 1,303 Broadway, near 46th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Fine pair black horses, 16 hands, well matched, young and gentle, with coupé, all used about one year; sold as owner is going abroad. Apply at stable, No. 126 West 18th-st., or office, No. 37 Fulton-st., upstairs, over Fulton Bank, to Mr. HALL.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES.—Buffalo, fur and carriage robes, brown, gray blankets, horse blankets, bagging, burlaps, &c. No. 108 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $5; LADIES' AND Children's Furs and Carriage Robes at cost prices. WEBBER, the Furrier, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

FINE DRY STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES of all descriptions, sleighs, &c., at No. 100 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 161 EAST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS.—Furnished rooms with or without board; a large parlor on first floor, suitable for any professional gentleman; also, large handsome rooms on second floor; house private with all improvements, fire and gas.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OPPOSITE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without board; table boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARD FOR TWO SELECT GENTLEmen at $22, or a married couple at $30; elegantly and newly furnished second-story front room, full southern exposure, with abundant choice board. No. 223 West 12th-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly papered and painted, in a small New-England family, with good board; half a block from Madison-square; location good; terms moderate.

TENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 106—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen; table first-class; house has all modern improvements; also, one single room; references given and required.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

NO. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A PRIvate family will let large, elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, large, third-story front room, to families or gentlemen, with or without first-class board; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NO. 648 BROADway, corner Bleecker, European plan. Single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week. All the Broadway stages pass this Hotel.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed single rooms, with fire-place, for gentlemen, with board; house and table first-class. No. 56 West 11th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO ELEGANT rooms on the first floor, suitable for a doctor's office; also, rooms, with board, on the second; location, house and table first-class.

FIFTH-AV.—WILL BE VACATED JAN. 8, A delightful suite of apartments, suitable for a large family, on the first floor of the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

NO. 46 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, large and small, with or without board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family, owning house, will rent one or two nicely-furnished rooms, all conveniences, with or without board.

NO. 91 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 323.—Fine front room on third floor, with first-class board; hot and cold water, large closets, baths; very low price.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 321 WEST.—Large room and hall room, second floor; front room, fourth story; first-class board for families and gentlemen; moderate terms.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 East 24th-st. will rent, with board, at a moderate price, a double room, fully furnished, marble basin, gas and heat.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—SINGLE GENtlemen or gentleman and wife can obtain board with pleasant rooms at No. 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

NO. 36 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, also fine hallrooms, with first-class Board; references required.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, for families and single persons, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

NO. 75 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board or without, in a private family. References exchanged.

5TH-AV., NO. 76.—DOUBLE ROOMS, SINGly or en suite: an elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor; private table if desired. References.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway.—Pleasant rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 6 WEST 38TH-ST., NEXT TO 5TH-av., an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, second floor front; suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—LARGE well-furnished rooms, with board; house and location first-class; terms moderate.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 218, EAST.—Large front room and bed-room, with board; also, single room.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH first-class board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 29 EAST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF GOODS, FIXtures and good will of the well-known and long-established grocery-store corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. A rare opportunity is here offered to any person desiring to continue an old established grocery, wine and liquor business. Business established in 1824 corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, where it has ever since been carried on. The purchaser can have a lease of the premises for a term of years. Apply to B. W. DAVIS & CO., corner Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.
Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1872.

A LAWYER IN FAILING HEALTH DEsires to sell a good practice, library and residence. Address MISSOURI, care George P. Rowell & Co., New-York.

EXPRESSES.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store. No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
SECOND GRAND
SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.

Symphony, No. 3, E flat, Op. 55, Eroica......Beethoven
1. Allegro con brio. 2. Marcia funebre. 3. Scherzo. 4. Finale.
Concerto, No. 2, A......Liszt
Miss MARIE KREBS and ORCHESTRA.
Marchen-ouverture, Aladdin......Hornemann
Deutsche Tanze......Schubert
Instrumentation by Johann Herbeck.
a. Etude......Chopin
b. Rondo, E flat, Op. 62......Weber
Miss MARIE KREBS.
Serenade, string orchestra......Haydn
Introduction, chorus and march, third act, Lohengrin......Wagner

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10—THIRD CONCERT.
FRIDAY, JAN. 12—FOURTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 4, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at E. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway, where also programmes of all the concerts can be had.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
THURSDAY, Jan. 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT—BENEFIT OF Miss MARIE KREBS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,
Second week of the great PANCRATIC MARVEL,
HAWLEY,
in his extraordinary
PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS.
Mlle. ROLLAND, Mr. C. W. FISH, and Mr. W. DUTTON, in their beautiful equestrian feats.
DIVERSIFIED PERFORMANCES in the ARENA by the UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE.
Third week and unabated success of the
EXTRAVAGANT PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—$360,000 will be drawn Jan. 23, 1872. JOS. BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1871.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of January, 1873; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

500 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

500 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

100 reams super-sized and super-calendered, 15x20 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,500 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

5,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,250 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
650 reams Imperial, 22¼x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
4,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
250 reams Manilla, of any required size or weight.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

300 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
300 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
2,500 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
150 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
300 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
500 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
50 reams gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS (engine-sized.)

800 reams, measuring 20x26 inches, weighing forty-two pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing fifty-two pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing forty-six pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing thirty pounds per ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered 24x38 inches, weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder, or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this Office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. John Beatty, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1872, for furnishing to the United States, at Little Sodus Harbor, New-York, one hundred and forty-eight thousand (148,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed hemlock timber, and sixty-three thousand (63,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed Canada or Norway white-pine timber, sticks to be in lengths of twenty (20) and thirty (30) feet.

Separate proposals will be received for each kind.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office.

Contracts and bonds as usual. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the delivery, in the District of Columbia, of one and one-quarter millions (more or less) of pounds of 30-inch and 20-inch cast-iron water-pipes, and special castings.

No proposals for pipes and special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with specifications and forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to
O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH.
Now in the
FIFTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*
SPECIAL JOHN GARTH MATINEE
SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

WALLACK'S EXTRA

MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 13,
JOHN GARTH
At 1½ P. M.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

THIRD WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS,
in JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS......as......MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER......as......JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN...as......PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
JAMES STEELE MACKAYE,
AND
MISS GRISWOLD,
In the new play of MONALDI,
EVERY NIGHT this week, and on SATURDAY.
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Seats secured at box-office and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY

Begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the *Java* on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give

TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS
on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16 and 17.
Vocalists:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
AND
MR. SANTLEY.
Piano-forte,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.

The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.

Admission, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

Tickets may be obtained of Schirmer & Co., No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall on and after Thursday next, the 11th inst.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

INAUGURATION OF THE
FABBRI SEASON.
STADT THEATRE,
MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872,
L'AFRICAINE.
Madame INEZ FABBRI......as......SELIKA
Debut of JACOB MULLER....as......NELUSKA
Orchestra of forty professors.
Chorus of thirty-six ladies and gentlemen.
AN IMMENSE CAST.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

ON "JOAN OF ARC,"
IN ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
Tuesday evening, Jan. 9. Admission, 50 cents.
Embrace the opportunity to hear the greatest lecture of our greatest lecturer.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, COR. 19TH-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

RICH LACES.

JUST RECEIVED
AN EXTRA FINE SELECTION OF
REAL POINT,
APPLIQUE POINT,
AND
BLACK THREAD LACE
POINTES AND JACKETS,
BLACK THREAD LACE
FLOUNCINGS.
ALSO,
An Extensive Stock of new and varied designs in
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE TRIMMING
LACES,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

GENUINE FURS.

JUST RECEIVED
A FINE STOCK OF
SEALSKIN SACQUES
AND MUFFS,
At Very Low Prices.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WE ARE OFFERING AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
4-4 Family Linens, Sheeting Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings, Damask Table Cloths, and Napkins, en suite, Doilies, Lunch Cloths, Huckabucks, etc.
WHITE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLANKETS AND
FLANNELS
OF EVERY GRADE,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. ROBB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph W. Robb, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act; and that the 18th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d26-law3wTu*

NO. 3,127.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BIDDLE and THOMAS B. CLATWORTHY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Biddle and Thomas B. Clatworthy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1872.
JAMES A. SHERMAN, Assignee,
ja8-law3wTu* No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MALCOM TUTHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Malcom Tuthill, of the town of Blooming Grove, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Jan. 5, 1872.
L. B. HALSEY,
Of City of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee, &c.
ja9-law3wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Maclay, counselor at law, No. 3 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 4th day of January, 1872.
JAMES DAVIS, JR., } Executors, &c.
MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON. }
ja9-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

NEW FIRMS AND OTHERS SUPPLIED with patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing, at low prices.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT.
Revival of the famous French dramatization of
CHARLES DICKENS'
ROMANTIC CHRISTMAS STORY
NO THOROUGHFARE! NO THOROUGHFARE!
NO THOROUGHFARE!
called
L'ABIME! L'ABIME!
in which, by his inimitable impersonation of the character of JULES OBENREIZER, the Swiss
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
created such a marked sensation upon the occasion of the ORIGINAL PRODUCTION OF THE PIECE IN AMERICA, at the old Broadway Theatre, and so identified himself with the representation as to make it peculiarly his own.
NEW SCENERY. NEW ACCESSORIES

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.
FOX IN NEW SCENES, NEW FUN, NEW ANTICS AND NEW DRESS.
THE MARTENS IN NEW SONGS.
THE GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF R. M. CARROLL AND HIS THREE TALENTED SONS.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF M. ROBERS AND Mlle. EMMA in their great Antipodean Act.
First appearance of J. H. WILSON in his musical, Terpsichorean and Statuesque Skating Scene.
WONDROUS NOVELTIES.
First appearance of the Trained Elephant.
SECURE YOUR SEATS FOR FOX'S
NEW HUMPTY DUMPTY, MONDAY, Jan. 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!

NINETEENTH WEEK—HOUSES CROWDED EVERY PERFORMANCE.
A Solo by the celebrated LEVY between the acts.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVORCE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock. } The Fairy Spectacular Drama of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, To conclude with J. M. Tindall's Sensation, THE WINNING HAND, cast to the entire strength of the Company.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. } BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, and the beautiful Drama entitled GIRALDA, THE MILLER'S WIFE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER......Manager
E. D. DAVIES, GUS WILLIAMS,
LAURI TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY,
GRAND BALLET AND OLIO COMPANY,
In a superb programme EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'way.
M. NOE, the popular tenor, will appear on TUESDAY and THURSDAY in
BARBE BLUE.
WEDNESDAY, FLEUR DE THE, with DUBOIS and NOE.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JAN. 15.
CARNIVAL NIGHT
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
See
THE FRENCH BALL
and
DEOCICOCIGHICOANDARD.
Tickets and boxes to be had at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR LADIES.

This course of twenty-five lectures will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 11½ A. M., in Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—"The Glories of the Old Civilization."

To be followed by lectures on the Decline and Ruin of the Roman Empire; the Reconstruction of Society; the Fabors of the Fathers of the Church; and the Heroes of the Middle Age.

Tickets at Putnam's. $15 for the Course; $5 extra for reserved seats.

All tickets may be exchanged at Putnam's, under the Hall.

LECTURE BY PETER CARTER, Esq., before the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Objections to Intoxicating Drinks.* The public are invited.

RIGHT REV. T. M. CLARK, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will lecture at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.
Subject—MODERN THOUGHT.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING.
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—MORE VOICES wanted immediately for the volunteer chorus—especially soprani. Singing class every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 in the music-room, rear of church, 53d-st., 5th-av. All particulars then and there or after services.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7¼ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS.
Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 boxes Malaga Raisins.
5 casks Turkey Prunes.
80 cases Chestnuts.
66 kegs Tamarinds.
10 kegs Grapes.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store.
3,900 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,300 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Mary C. Dyer*, and can be seen on Pier No. 9 East River.
FRESH VALENCIA ORANGES.
185 cases fresh Valencia Oranges,
and can be seen at store, No. 93 Pearl-st.; also,
315 cases fresh Valencia Oranges,
landing ex steam-ship *City of London*.
236 cases fresh Valencia Oranges,
ex steam-ship *Idaho*.

ART NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BOOKS, PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS.
The property of the late
W. H. THWAITES, Esq., of Brooklyn.
AND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.
Comprising, besides many valuable books, a very choice collection of water colors, by the late artist himself; also many cabinet gems by Wm. Hart, James M. Hart, G. H. Boughton, Casilear, Shattuck, Coleman, Inness, Williamson and others. To which also have been added a number of paintings and a few sketches by F. O. C. Darley, Harry Fenn and others. The whole now on exhibition, and to be sold by auction at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, FINE CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 West 51st-st., near 5th-av.; by order of Edward Davison, Esq., executor of estate of EMELINE DAVISON, deceased: Elegant walnut and gilt drawing-room suite in drab and green silk reps, fine ormolu and Sevres China card-receiver, (style Louis XVI.,) fine centre and fancy tables, sofas, arm and easy chairs, Needham's sofa bed, fine walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, pailiasses, mattresses, walnut extension table, buffet, arm and dining chairs, China and glass, Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, a number of choice oil-paintings, chromos, Italian water-colors, lithographs, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONeer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the property of the New-York Printing Company, commencing at No. 85 Duane-st., from there to the type-foundry, corner of Franklin and Centre sts.; thence to No. 213 East 12th-st.

The property of this Company consists of a large and general assortment of printing-presses, lithographic-presses, stones and material, type, &c., steam-engines, boilers and machinery to a first-class printing establishment.

Also, the six years' lease at No. 213 East 12th-st., from Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1876, at a rental of $1,600 per annum. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FINE BOOKS.—CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.—Sale of a LARGE and ELEGANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS; fine LONDON EDITIONS of POPULAR and SCARCE LITERATURE; SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Slow Progress in Organization by the New Aldermen.

Almost a Row Among the Assistants—John Cochrane Chosen President of the Aldermen—A Tammany Candidate for the Clerkship.

The slaves of the Ring over whose backs their masters so long cracked their whips are coming to grief more and more every day. If the work of retrenchment and reform now going on in the Departments continue much longer the holders of sinecure will disappear. Already Mr. VAN NORT, the Commissioner of Public Works, has thrown out a large number of these people, and yesterday he continued the good work, making the total reduction in the expenses of the Department thus far amount to nearly $163,700 per annum. One of the results of this movement on the part of Mr. VAN NORT is seen in the bitterness manifested by the men who have been dismissed. But the work of retrenchment goes on, nevertheless, and promises to continue still more vigorously.

Yesterday was an exciting day in both the Boards of Aldermen. In the Assistants an unsuccessful effort was made to effect a permanent organization. The meeting was unusually boisterous, the few Tammanyites in the Board showing a determination to keep up their old style of doing things by creating confusion and wasting time by making unnecessary motions and quibbling over parliamentary questions. Mr. C. C. PINCKNEY seemed to be the favorite of the Reform members for President, and several efforts of the Tammany men to substitute some other name as a candidate signally failed. The Board finally adjourned until this afternoon, when the contest will be renewed. In the Board of Aldermen, however, a permanent organization was effected. Alderman COCHRANE was elected President on the first ballot. An effort was made to elect a clerk, but after two ballotings the Board adjourned without making a choice. Three candidates were put in nomination. They were JOSEPH SHANNON, LEMUEL BANGS and MARK M. POMEROY. The nomination of SHANNON evoked a long discussion, and that of POMEROY drew forth laughter from both members and audience. Alderman FALCONER stoutly opposed the election of Mr. SHANNON, who, he thought, had held office long enough under the "Ring." Mr. SHANNON's political record shows that he was a Councilman from the Fourth District for 1860 and 1861, Alderman from the Sixth District from 1864 to 1868, and Clerk of the Common Council from 1868 to June, 1870. This, it was claimed, was a record which proved that SHANNON had been favored quite enough by his political friends, and also that it was a matter of very bad grace for him to ask a place at the hands of a body elected to undo as far as possible the work of the "Ring," instead of rewarding a man who had been, during all his active political life, one of the champions and tools of Tammany. The Board being unable to elect a Clerk, adjourned to Thursday, when another effort will be made in that direction.

The alternative writs of prohibition issued to the Mayor forbidding him to recognize the old Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, came up yesterday before Judge BARRETT in the Supreme Court. The writs were also directed to each of the old Aldermen and Assistants, enjoining them from acting any longer in an Aldermanic capacity. No person appeared for the respondents, and the writs were thereupon made absolute.

Many transfers of property in real estate have been made during the past few days by members of the late Tammany Ring. In these troublous times, when the prospect of an enforced restitution is before their eyes, these gentlemen have found it necessary to put their ill-gotten wealth into safer hands than their own. On the list of real estate sales for last week, the following items appear: RICHARD M. TWEED, lot on Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue, $34,000; JAMES H. INGERSOLL, lot on Sixty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, $31,000; on Sixty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, $90,000; A. J. GARVEY, lots on Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, $145,000; JAMES H. INGERSOLL, two lots on Fourth-avenue, $90,000.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

John Cochrane Chosen President—A Lively Contest for the Clerkship—A Resolution to Work Without Compensation.

The Board of Aldermen effected a permanent organization yesterday afternoon. It met at two o'clock, but long before that hour a crowd had assembled outside the Aldermanic Chamber, and impatiently awaited the opening of the doors. Among the gathering were many of the now discharged "sinecurists," who were happy to be long numbered with the army of office-holding leeches who were kept fat in purse by the late unlamented "Ring." As soon as the Aldermen had entered the room the importunate crowd knocked and clamored loudly, and not altogether politely, for admittance. A few moments before the beginning of the proceedings the doors were thrown open and every seat was at once occupied. The Board was called to order by Mr. S. B. H. VANCE, President *pro tem.*, and when the Clerk called the roll, all the members, with the exception of Messrs. GILSEY, COMAN and PLUNKITT, answered to their names. The calling of the names of COMAN and PLUNKITT excited some surprise among the spectators, and a buzz went around the room from lip to lip which meant "I wonder what's up now?" After Alderman WILDER had presented a petition from the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association asking for that Association a share of the public printing, (which petition was appropriately referred,) it was moved by Alderman MEHRBACH that the Board proceed to elect its permanent officers. This motion was carried and Aldermen MEHRBACH and MARTIN were appointed tellers.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

No open nominations were made, and each Alderman, as his name was called, stepped forward and deposited his ballot. All present voted, with the exception of Alderman VAN SCHAICK, who declined to vote for reasons which he did not explain. On counting the ballots it was found that Alderman COCHRANE had received nine votes out of the eleven that were cast, while Alderman VAN SCHAICK and RADDE received one vote each. Eight votes being necessary to a choice, Mr. VANCE declared Alderman COCHRANE duly elected President of the Board. The announcement was received with no applause. Aldermen FALCONER and RADDE were appointed to conduct President COCHRANE to the chair, which duty having been performed, the President briefly addressed the Board. He returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said that the present Board of Aldermen were the only material result of that great conflagration of reform which had swept over this City in November. They alone were the product of the action of the people of the City of New-York. They sat there in the capacity of men, as citizens, and as upholders of the law. The speaker referred to the honorable character of the office of Alderman. He said the legislator was at times the hero; it was he who interposed himself between the public excitement and the barriers of public safety. Whatever might be their action, the present Aldermen should direct all their efforts to save the grand superstructure of municipal government. President COCHRANE alluded to the great work of reform, as the result of the great struggle in November, and said that the eyes of the whole community would be upon them, the municipal legislators, whom the people had elected to act in that capacity. He concluded by congratulating the Board on its organization, and urged that the Board proceed to business forthwith, and discharge their whole duty.

CHOOSING A CLERK.

At the conclusion of President COCHRANE's remarks Alderman JOYCE offered a resolution that the Board proceed to ballot for Clerk, a majority of the votes cast to elect.

Mr. VANCE—I think it requires a majority of the whole Board to elect a Clerk, and not a mere majority of the whole number of votes which may be cast when a full Board is not present.

President COCHRANE—The Chair is of the opinion that a majority of the votes cast is sufficient.

Mr. VANCE—I move an amendment to Alderman JOYCE's resolution, to the effect that a majority of the members of the Board be necessary to elect a Clerk.

Mr. WILDER—I think the Board can elect a Clerk by the majority of a quorum.

The President again expressed the opinion that a simple majority of the votes cast was sufficient, whereupon Mr. VAN SCHAICK raised the point of order that there should be a majority of the Board. This point of order was declared not well taken, after which a vote was taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. VANCE, and the amendment was declared carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

At this point of the proceedings Messrs. COMAN and PLUNKITT entered the room, and Alderman JOYCE moved a reconsideration of the vote, inasmuch as two members of the Board had come in while the vote was being taken.

Another vote was taken on Mr. VANCE's amendment, and it was lost, there being six yeas and eight nays, Messrs. COMAN and PLUNKITT voting with the latter. The result of this vote brought Mr. VANCE to his feet again. He said—I move to postpone the election of Clerk until the next regular meeting of the Board. I do it because some members have not fixed upon a candidate. I am told, however, that it has been fixed by others. If that is so, I am not fixed, and I want to unfix it. It is a very important matter; the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of a great City like New-York should be a gentleman of education, and if learned in law so much the better; he should be a man of letters and a ready writer. Unfortunately, we have had the most ordinary kind of men filling the position; and if this rule is going to continue, we ought to let the people know it. I shall certainly do all that I can to make it known.

The vote being taken on Mr. VANCE's resolution to adjourn, it was lost.

Mr. FALCONER moved that the Board proceed to nominate candidates.

Mr. MEHRBACH objecting, Mr. VAN SCHAICK wanted to know if the gentleman was ashamed of his candidate.

Mr. MEHRBACH said he was not, but he thought that as no open nominations were made in the election for President, he did not see the necessity for making them in the present instance.

The Board then proceeded to nominate candidates. Mr. JOYCE nominated JOSEPH SHANNON.

Mr. MARTIN—As it seems to be the understanding that we should have a Democratic Clerk because we have got a Republican President, I will nominate a gentleman who is an honest and competent man. So far as the candidate named by Mr. JOYCE is concerned, I think he has been too long in the City Hall. I don't intend for myself to assist in the election of such a man. I am told that if we elect such a man, we'll not exist as a Board of Aldermen for sixty days, and I propose to stay here my year out. I will nominate a man who has always fought the Tammany Ring, and I therefore nominate MARK M. ("Brick") POMEROY. [Laughter.]

Mr. FALCONER nominated SAMUEL BANGS, and in doing so, said: I don't want to stay here thirty or sixty days if Mr. JOYCE's candidate is elected; and if such a result takes place I am willing to go to Albany to have this Board legislated out.

Mr. MARTIN withdrew POMEROY's name in favor of Mr. BANGS.

The vote was then taken for Clerk. Fourteen votes were cast, as follows: SHANNON, 7; BANGS, 5; POMEROY, 1; Blank, 1. There was no election, eight votes being necessary for a choice.

This was followed by some further discussion on several motions. Another ballot was then had, with the same result as the first.

Mr. JOYCE moved that the election of Clerk be postponed until the next regular meeting of the Board.

Mr. VANCE objected. He said that he did not want to give them time to fix up their slate.

Mr. JOYCE's motion to postpone was adopted by a vote of 11 to 3.

RETRENCHMENT.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. VAN SCHAICK:

Whereas, This Board was elected by the people to reform the abuses existing in the City Government, now in order to show our willingness to contribute to such a result,

Resolved, That this Board will serve the City without compensation of any kind.

On motion of Mr. CONOVER, the resolution was referred to the Committee of Salaries and Office. The Board then adjourned till Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen.

At 4 o'clock, a few minutes after the Board of Aldermen adjourned, the newly-elected Assistant Aldermen met in their Chamber, in the presence of a large audience, which filled the seats in the lobbies. The Chair was occupied by CHRISTIAN SWARTZ, President *pro tem.*

Immediately after the calling of the roll, Mr. STACOM moved that the Board adjourn, but this motion was lost.

Mr. KRAUS offered a resolution that CHAS. C. PINCKNEY be elected President of the Board; that ADAM ENGEL be chosen Sergeant-at-Arms, and that DANIEL CRONAN be appointed Doorkeeper to the Board.

An amendment was made by Mr. FOLEY to substitute the name of Assistant-Alderman O. T. HALL for that of Mr. PINCKNEY.

This motion was lost, and another to substitute the name of ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD, met with the same fate.

This was followed by much confusion, amid which a dozen motions were made and lost, and points of order raised and ruled against, until the name of Mr. SWARTZ, the President *pro tem.*, was moved by Mr. HEALY as a substitute for Mr. PINCKNEY's name. This motion was lost. Another effort was made to adjourn, but without success; and Mr. KRAUS moved the previous question, and called for the reading of the resolution as originally presented.

The Board refused to have the resolution taken up, whereupon Mr. GALVIN moved that Mr. KRAUS be substituted in the place of Mr. PINCKNEY. This was lost by a vote of 17 to 3. Mr. PINCKNEY then moved that the Board adjourn till 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Board finally adjourned.

CONNOLLY'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Rumors Confirmed—His Friends Non-Committal.

How insecure the Ring masters feel in regard to their liberty has been shown by the flight of a number of them; and now there appears to be no doubt that RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, as already stated in these columns, has really fled the City. Inquiry made of persons who are doubtless well informed relative to the whereabouts of the Ex-Controller, brought out the fact that CONNOLLY left this City on Friday last. Some of his friends deny that he has gone out of the country, while others are decidedly non-committal on the subject, and decline to talk about the matter. It is claimed by some of CONNOLLY's intimate acquaintances that he has quartered himself in a cozy spot within four hours' ride of New-York, and moreover, that he is ready to come to the City whenever called upon to do so. The place to which he has gone, however, his friends persistently refuse to disclose.

OUR DRUGGISTS.

The New Commissioners of Pharmacy—Their First Report—Appalling Ignorance of Druggists and Their Clerks.

The report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, giving a résumé of their first six months' work, is now in the hands of the Mayor, and will be ready for publication in a day or two.

This report exhibits a state of such frightful ignorance of even the very rudiments of their business, on the part of very many of those who make up the prescriptions and compound the drugs with which invalids are dosed, as shows that the action of the Legislature was taken none too soon. When to the perils of disease and the possible blunders of the physician in his diagnosis or prescriptions are superadded all the dangers arising from the criminal ignorance of nine out of ten of the men whose business it is to read the prescriptions and to prepare the remedies, the afflicted patient may well despair when he feels the hand of disease upon him.

Nearly a thousand applicants have been examined. Of this entire number, although 666 had, up to Dec. 21, received their licenses, not one in twenty had succeeded in passing their examinations in all the branches on the first trial. These 666 comprise both proprietors of drug-stores and their employes; and many men who have been in the business of selling and compounding drugs for years were found more deficient than their youngest clerks, who had, of course, the advantage of being fresher from their medical studies.

The most decided failures were in chemistry, toxicology, practical pharmacy, and in reading the prescriptions and directions of physicians, which are necessarily written in Latin.

When Dr. DOREMUS found that nearly all the applicants were so sadly deficient in chemistry and toxicology, he offered tickets of admission free for his lectures in Bellevue College on those subjects to all druggists' clerks who chose to apply for them. Many are availing themselves of the offer, but very many say that their employers refuse to grant them the necessary time from their business, and that they can only attend the lectures by throwing up their situations, which few of them can afford to do. Hence these poor fellows must remain ignorant, and be refused their licenses on their final examinations, for when a poor drug-clerk is worked fourteen or more hours a day, besides having in most cases to attend night calls, he finds little leisure time to give to study and books at the store.

Perhaps the most lamentable break-downs of all are in the reading of the test prescriptions and the directions accompanying them. In all European countries the youth who aspires to enter the business of selling drugs must not only be a graduate of a regular College of Pharmacy, where he is thoroughly grounded in the simpler Latin authors, but he must work under instruction for many years at mixing and compounding medicines before he is allowed to assume the responsibility of making up a prescription. Mark the difference. Of about 726 applicants, (many of them proprietors, and all of them claiming to be qualified clerks,) barely three persons could read at sight the simplest school-boy Latin, such as VIRGIL and SALLUST. One most curious incident will serve to illustrate the profound ignorance that exists on this most important branch of pharmacy. A prescription calling for a certain quantity of compound tincture of gentian, and also a certain other proportion of infusion "ejusdem," (of the same,) was given to an applicant to read. He puzzled over it for some time, and finally handed it back, with the remark that in no store where he had ever worked did they have "infusion of ejusdem," and in fact he had never seen nor heard of the drug before, and was sure it was not in the Pharmacopœia.

The next visitor also professed a profound ignorance of the mysterious remedy, but, in answer to a question as to what he would do if such a prescription came to him to make up, he replied that he would look in the Pharmacopœia. "But, if it should not be the name of a medicine, but a word of direction?" queried the Professor. "Oh," replied the promising youth, with a smirk of delight at his own ingenious 'cuteness in getting out of the difficulty, "in that case I would look for the word in the dictionary; I've got a Latin dictionary at home."

Though the exquisite absurdity of looking for the genitive case in a dictionary which only gives nominatives will only be appreciated by those who remember at least the rudiments of their Latin, it will be quite apparent to any intelligent person that a clerk who could not read a prescription is not exactly a safe man to be intrusted with making it up. Most of the aspirants are, however, familiar with the Latin names of the medicines with which they have to deal, and, knowing of course the weights and measures, can manage to scrub along until some extra careful physician writes an elaborate series of directions in Latin, when the posed and puzzled clerk has to cry for assistance.

Dr. GRAHAM says, however, that a prescription containing the before-mentioned "ejusdem" once started in a Broadway drug-store near Grand-street, and was taken to every store on both sides of Broadway, no one having any "ejusdem," until at last, it reached HEGEMAN's at the Everett House, where the cabalistic signs were rightly read by a man who had been twenty years in the business, and the medicine put up, after having been rejected at eighteen drug-stores.

One young man being asked the color of red oxide of mercury, wisely answered that it was green. Another gave as the constituents of atmospheric air hydrogen and nitrogen, ignoring oxygen altogether.

The manner of the Commissioners to the examinee is most kind. There is no bullying, but the student is encouraged to remember all that he knows about a subject. Those who fail on their first examination are permitted to come again after studying up from one to three months, and some even have not succeeded in getting their licenses until after three, or even four, trials. And when it is remembered that probably only those who think they can pass the ordeal ever present themselves, while many others, knowing well their own hopeless deficiency, never come near the Commission, it will easily be seen that it was ample time the subject was taken up with the strong hand.

As soon as the time has expired which in the judgment of the Commissioners it was fair and right to allow in order to have the law thoroughly understood, and to give those already in the drug business ample time to appear and prove their qualifications, the harsher provisions of the act will be put in force, and any persons thereafter found mixing or dispensing drugs, without having obtained the proper license, will, in the interests of suffering humanity, be visited with the full penalty of the law.

Orthopædic Dispensary—Annual Report of the Trustees.

There was a large gathering yesterday afternoon in the Seventy-first Regiment armory, in celebration of the annual festival of the Orthopædic Dispensary, given by the trustees to the patients. About 200 of the recipients of this complimentary festival were present. JAMES BROWN (BROWN BROS., bankers,) called the meeting to order. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., L. E. CHITTENDEN and others.

The Secretary read the annual report, from which it appears that at the commencement of the year 1871 there were 183 patients under treatment for diseases of the spine and hip joint; 142 were received during the year, making the total now under treatment (deducting 8 deaths and 3 cured and relieved) about 300. The expenditure for the year amounted to close on $12,000. Officers and trustees for the ensuing year were elected, and the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Condition of the Vessels at the Navy-Yard.

In view of the probability that all the available naval force at the various Yards may soon be called into action, it will be interesting to the public to know the exact condition of the ships now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There is at present a force of about 1,200 men on the pay-roll, which can be increased in case of emergency to more than four times that number.

The steam-frigate *Congress* sailed on Saturday from the yard and proceeded to sea, after taking her powder on board at Ellis' Island.

The *Canandaigua*, steam sloop-of-war, is in dock awaiting her propellor, and can be made ready in about five days. She carries ten guns of heavy calibre.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is under repairs and practically dismantled, and cannot be got ready under forty days. As she is a sailing vessel, she would be of little use in an emergency.

The *Hartford*, Admiral FARRAGUT's old flagship, which carried him through the storm of shot and shell in Mobile Bay, could be got ready in about sixty days. She carries twenty-four guns.

The monitor *Roanoke*, three turrets, is considered as always ready for service, being designated for harbor and coast defense. She could be put in commission in a few hours, and would make a formidable appearance in an enemy's waters. The *Roanoke*, it will be remembered, was sunk by the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, during the war of the rebellion, and was subsequently raised, razed and plated. She now carries six fifteen-inch guns.

The steam sloop-of-war *Java* is on the stocks at the yard, and nearly ready for launching. In about four months, with the present force of the station, she could be fitted out.

There is also on the stocks the first-class monitor *Colossus*, which will have two turrets, and will carry the heaviest armament—20-inch guns—ever floated. She is nearly ready for launching, and in case of an emergency could be got ready in about sixty days.

The steam-frigate *New-York* is in frame in one of the ship-houses, and the keel-blocks have been laid for a new iron torpedo-boat 150 feet long.

The monitor *Dictator* is at New-London, and can be prepared for sea in about ten days. She has two turrets, and carries four 15-inch guns.

It will be seen, therefore, that there are immediately available the *Canandaigua*, *Roanoke* and *Dictator*, all of which are formidable vessels.

The Citizens' Reform Committee—Another Evening Spent in Reconsidering the Charter.

The regular meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening, at No. 185 Montague-street. That section of the proposed charter relating to the Board of Education—which provides that after the year 1872 the Board shall be reduced to one member from each district, to be appointed by the Mayor—was tabled for the present. The section providing for a department corresponding to that of the Charities and Correction was, after some debate, stricken out.

Mr. SAMUEL MCLANE offered the following:

Resolved, That our Senators and members of Assembly be earnestly requested to use their influence to obtain such legislation during the present session of the Legislature as will require the present State Board of Assessors to make an equitable and uniform systematic valuation of the real estate of the citizens of the State; and that, in the judgment of this Committee, such valuation ought to be its full marketable value determined either by sales of the property specified within three years from the time of valuation, or of such contiguous property as will enable them to form an accurate judgment. That such valuation, when made, shall be submitted under oath to the State Assessors.

The resolution was, after some debate, adopted.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That this Committee request the Senators and Members of Assembly representing the City of Brooklyn, to oppose and vote against all acts creating metropolitan commissions, and, if necessary, to sustain all vetoes of the Executive of the State against such acts.

Mr. BARNES thought that this was transcending the authority delegated to the Committee by the citizens, and moved to table the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. BARNES suggested that that portion of the charter, as passed by the Committee, which enables the Aldermen and Mayor to fix their own salaries, be reconsidered. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. BARNES moved that the Mayor serve without compensation. Lost. Mr. RICHARDSON then moved that the Aldermen serve without pay. He thought that the City never had a better Board of Aldermen than when they served without compensation. Mr. HUNTER regretted that the reconsideration had been had, for he hoped that the charter had been disposed of, he was unwilling to reconsider every night that which was done the night before. Mr. GOODRICH remarked that the discussion on the charter must necessarily be closed on Monday night next, when the matter would be referred back to the Committee for final action. After considerable discussion the resolution was lost.

Brief Notes.

The Sabbath-school of the Graham-avenue Methodist Church repeat their anniversary exercises this evening.

JOHN W. KENNION delivered a lecture last evening, at Adelphi Academy on "The Classics and the Bible," under the auspices of Sparkling Water Division, No. 60, Sons of Temperance.

JOHN C. CASHOW has been appointed chief clerk in the Street Commissioner's office vice CHARLES B. WYLIE—elected Alderman—and JOHN H. NELSON has been appointed to the vacancy.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the ensuing year: Seymour L. Husted, Francis Pares, Thomas Brooks, Alexander Studwell, Geo. N. Curtis, Charles C. Betts, Jeremiah Curtis, Thomas Sullivan, William Hunter, Jr., James How, Abraham B. Baylis, Henry C. Murphy and Cyrus P. Smith.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

Exaggerations and Sensations—The Florida Case as it Stands—Spanish Claims.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The ridiculous stories in circulation to the effect that the Spanish Minister has demanded his passports, and that the President has made a vigorous demand on Spain in the case of the *Florida*, have not a particle of foundation. The facts in the Spanish situation have all been promptly and accurately given in the TIMES dispatches. So far as Minister ROBERTS is concerned he has as yet neither demanded his passports nor received official notice of his recall, though the latter may arrive at any moment. As to the *Florida*, the Government is still wholly without information on which to act, and it certainly will not act until it has facts to proceed upon. Although the *Florida* is now supposed to be at Charleston, not a word has been received from her Captain or her owner. The latter, when the false report came that she was captured and taken into Porto Rico, inflicted a long account of the particulars of the outrage upon the Department, but now he is as silent as the tombs. When the affidavits of her Captain and officers are received there will be no lack of celerity in demanding an apology, and, it having once been made in a similar case, there is reason to believe that it will be again. The language attributed to the President on this subject by a Philadelphia interviewer, is a fraudulent misrepresentation.

As yet, the Spanish-American Claims Commission have had filed before them but nine claims for damages growing out of the Cuban difficulties. This is surprisingly small, since there are over sixty on the files of the State Department, most of which have been made the subject of correspondence. Several months have now elapsed since they were notified to file proof, and yet but little is forthcoming. Some aver as a reason that in the present condition of affairs in Cuba it is impossible to obtain proofs, but there is a strong suspicion that in many cases the claimants will not be able to meet the evidence against their United States citizenship which Spain will probably present.

Spain Calling Off Her Dogs—The Hornet No Longer Watched.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—In view of the departure of the United States frigate *Congress* to escort the steamer *Hornet* to the United States, the Spanish war-steamer *Churruca* has discontinued her watch of the latter vessel and has returned to Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish iron-clad *Zaragossa* returns to Havana. It is asserted that the Spanish war-steamer *Pisaro*, which is now watching the *Virginia* at Aspinwall, will also return to Havana at an early day.

MRS. WHARTON'S CASE.

Additional Medical Evidence in her Defence.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—The trial of Mrs. WHARTON was resumed at 10½ A. M., and the examination of Dr. HARVEY L. BYRD was continued. He reiterated his statement that Gen. KETCHUM did not die from poison by tartar emetic, as the symptoms and characteristic lesions were wanting; he died from natural cause, probably from cerebro-spinal meningitis, as some characteristic symptoms of this disease were present. Witness, in cross-examination, said he had never seen a case of tartar emetic poisoning, his knowledge on the subject being derived from reading. The gelsemium and chloral administered by Dr. WILLIAMS was judicious. In two cases of sudden death from cerebro-spinal meningites, a post mortem of the brain and spinal cord discovered no lesions whatever, while in two protracted cases lesions were present.

Dr. PETER GOOBRICK testified as a medical expert, and gave the opinion that KETCHUM did not die from poisoning by tartar emetic, or any poison known to witness.

Dr. JOHN R. MCCLURG had no hesitation in saying that death was the result of purely natural causes; it was cerebro-spinal meningitis. While this witness was giving the reasons for his conclusions the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Legislature—Preparations for the Opening.

TRENTON, Jan. 8.—Early today members of the Senate and Assembly commenced to crowd into the city from all parts of the State. The hotels are crowded with guests, and the business of the Winter is commenced. The Republicans hold their caucus to-morrow morning. It is generally understood that Senator BETTLE will be nominated for President of the Senate, and Mr. BABCOCK for Clerk.

The Republicans being in a majority, a nomination is equivalent to an election. The Democratic members met to-night and nominated Senator EDSALL for President and D. J. BARNHART for Clerk. Mr. NATHANIEL NILES, of Morris, and Mr. JOY, of Essex, are the principal candidates for Speaker of the House. Mr. PATTERSON, of Monmouth, has been nominated by the Democrats. The clerkship has not been decided, but it is probable that the officers of last year will be re-elected.

DEATH ON THE ERIE.

A Brakeman Horribly Mutilated—A Sad Fate.

HOWELLS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Another fatal accident occurred on the Erie Railway at this place last night, the particulars of which are horrible. A young man named WESSEL BRODHEAD, belonging to one of the first families of Ulster County, recently engaged as a brakeman on the Erie Railway, owing to some domestic or financial difficulties. He had run but a few weeks. Last night, as the train on which he was employed was passing this place, young BRODHEAD, in response to the signal "down brakes," walked over one of the cars to the brake, and was getting down to turn it when a sudden jerk of the train threw him headlong between the cars. He fell with his head on one of the rails, and several cars passed over it. He was not missed for some time afterward, when a westward-bound train was notified to look out for him. He was found at this place, horribly crushed and mangled, and was taken to Port Jervis, where he boarded. His friends in Ulster county were informed of his sad fate, and he has since been taken to Highland Falls, where he resided.

OHIO.

Inauguration of Gov. Noyes at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The inauguration of Gov. E. S. NOYES took place this afternoon in the rotunda of the State House in the presence of the members of the General Assembly, State officers and a large number of citizens from various portions of the State. His inaugural address contains no allusions to matters outside of the State. After the inauguration, the Governor was escorted to the Executive Chamber, where a public reception was held. The General Assembly then proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office was administered to Lieut.-Gov. JACOB MUELLER by Judge WELCH, who made a brief speech on taking the chair. The other State officers were also sworn. The reception to-night at the residence of Gov. HAYES was largely attended by the members of the General Assembly, State officers and prominent citizens.

VIRGINIA.

Investigating the Funding Legislation of the Last Session.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—In the House, today, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption in securing the passage of the Funding bill here during the last session of the Legislature. The preamble charges that the bill was passed through the House by a combination of speculating stock brokers of Richmond and New-York, an influential paid attorney, and unprincipled members.

The Joint Special Committee on the public debt question have organized, and are already at work on a bill to meet the emergency.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8—7 P. M.—The low barometer, which was central in Tennessee Sunday afternoon, has extended slowly north-eastward to Virginia and Eastern New-York, where it has now almost entirely disappeared. Light rain and snow are now reported in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The high barometer which was in Pennsylvania is now in Maine, with clear weather in Northern New-England, where the temperature is slightly higher than on Sunday. An area of high pressure has moved from Texas north-eastward, and light northerly winds now prevail south and west of Arkansas. The pressure has fallen quite low, with fresh southerly winds and rain at San Francisco. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg and Nashville, and risen at Cairo and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

Northerly winds with partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for Tuesday in the Southern and Gulf States; rising barometer and clearing weather from Virginia to New-York; cloudy weather in New-England; the area of highest pressure move north-east to Pennsylvania; falling barometer and southerly winds prevail from the upper lakes to the Missouri Valley, and threatening weather with rain extend eastward into Montana during Tuesday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States to-night.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY.

The early morning of yesterday was bitterly cold. The weather began to moderate about sunrise, yet even at noon, or up to a late hour of the evening, the freezing point had not been reached. The following table shows the elevation of the barometer and the indications of the thermometer: 6 A. M., 15°; 11 A. M., 23°; 2 P. M., 27°; 9½ P. M., 28°. Barometer, 30.40, 30.44, 30.45, 30.37. Corresponding date last year: 16°, 20°, 23°, 23°.

The Fourth-Avenue Track—Meeting of the Citizens' Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Citizens' mass-meeting held last Friday evening, to confer with Commodore VANDERBILT upon the sinking of the Fourth-avenue track, held their first meeting last evening at East-side Association Hall, WHEELER H. PECKHAM presiding. Judge W. B. BEEBEE stated that several members of the Committee had called upon Commodore VANDERBILT in relation to the matter, and had found him inclined to consider the subject in the most liberal manner. He said that Commodore VANDERBILT had suggested that the citizens should select a competent engineer, who should be in no way connected personally or interested in the matter, and one whom they could trust. He would also select one possessed of like qualifications; these two in turn should choose a third; the whole to form a board of engineers, who should decide what was the most feasible plan to be adopted in relation to the matter. He, Judge BEEBEE, moved that a subcommittee be appointed to wait upon Commodore VANDERBILT and ascertain his views; the Committee to consist of one member from each association, and the President and Secretary of the general meeting.

Another gentleman suggested that before the Committee wait upon the Commodore they decide what was needed and what they wanted.

After some discussion, it was finally decided that the Committee should only ask the sinking of the track from Forty-second-street to Ninety-seventh-street. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the subcommittee: Wheeler H. Peckham, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Charles Crary, John McCool, Wm. H. Colwell, Benjamin A. Willis, William R. Martin, Adolph Kessler, J. O. Alston, Asher Barnett.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

The New City Chamberlain.

Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER, yesterday, placed in the hands of the Mayor his resignation as School Commissioner. In taking formal possession of the Chamberlain's office he did nothing beyond making a cursory examination of the books; and subsequenty visiting the Park Bank, he took possession of the bonds in the City Treasury safe. Mr. PALMER's bondsmen have justified in the sum of $400,000—double the amount of his bond as Chamberlain of the City. Their names are F. P. SCHOALS and MATTHEW KANE. Mr. PALMER states that he will make a thorough examination of the books of the office, and present a balance sheet at the earliest possible moment. His business office will probably be at the Broadway Bank, of which he is President. The Chamberlain's office will not be removed from its present quarters.

Removals in the Department of Public Works.

Mr. VAN NORT, President of the Board of Public Works, made the following removals yesterday in his Department: Deputy Superintendent of Repairs, WM. H. COOK, salary, $4,000 per annum; Clerk to Deputy Superintendent, salary, $1,800; four inspectors of sewers at $3 per day; two messengers at $1,200 per year, making with previous removals, a total saving to the Department of $163,700 per annum.

Murder in Sussex County, New-Jersey.

A dispatch was received in Jersey City last evening which stated that Mr. DAVID EVERMAN, a well-known gentleman, residing in Sussex County, had been murdered on Friday night. Mr. EVERMAN lived near Hamburg, a village some distance from Newton, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The body was found with marks upon it, which led to the belief that he had been murdered, and the authorities had taken the matter in hand, with the intention of holding an inquest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, of Albany, is at the New-York Hotel.

E. D. WORCESTER, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. A. R. SHEPARD, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. F. DE SOLA and H. DE CLERMONT, of Paris, are at the Everett House.

Hon. RAMSON GARDNER, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Liederkranz Society will celebrate, this evening, its twenty-fifth anniversary.

We are indebted to Captain TRAUTMANN, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Silesia*, for valued additions to our foreign files.

Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision, yesterday, refusing to discharge EDWARD GARRISON from bankruptcy.

Major T. J. ECKERSON, of the United States Army, and Col. L. M. BLAKELEY, of North Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. S. SHEW and Hon. W. G. FARGO, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Hon. R. S. BURROWS, of Albion, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

LEWIS SILVERSMITH, a stock broker, was held by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for passing a counterfeit $2 bill.

The calendar of civil jury causes will be called in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge SHIPMAN, on Monday next.

Company E of the Eleventh Regiment, N. G., Capt. JOHN GRAF, gave its ninth annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms last night.

Yesterday morning, Dr. LORD, of Stamford, Conn., delivered, at Association Hall, a lecture on the "Glories of the Old Civilization."

The steam-ship *Weser* is detained by the Health Officer at the upper Quarantine grounds with several cases of small-pox on board.

Troop B, Third Regiment Cavalry, N. G., Capt. JOHN CARL, gave its twenty-seventh annual ball, last night, at the National Assembly Rooms.

PATRICK MCHUGH, of No. 249 Bowery, was arrested yesterday and placed under $1,000 bail, by Justice BIXBY, to answer for receiving stolen property.

The flags on the public buildings in Wall-street and on the City Hall were flying yesterday in commemoration of the Battle of New-Orleans.

Capt. FRANK C. SPEIGHT, Third Precinct, was yesterday transferred to the Harbor Police-boat, and Acting Captain VAN DUSEN to the Third Precinct.

A gold watch was found yesterday in the letter-box at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-first-street, and handed to the Twenty-first Precinct Police.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the building No. 331 West Twenty-third-street, belonging to the estate of JAMES FISK, Jr. Damage $200; fully insured.

SARAH RHEINHART, aged thirteen years, of No. 458 Pearl-street, while passing the new building, No. 259 William-street, had her skull fractured by a falling brick.

Mr. PAGE's third lecture on Art will be delivered this evening at the National Academy of Design. The subject will be composition, illustrated by photographic views.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 1½ P. M. to-morrow, for the purpose of considering the report with regard to the shipping interests of this port.

At a meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, last evening, an interesting paper on "The Periodic Variation of the Atomic Weights of the Elements," was read by the Secretary.

The annual election for directors of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening with the following result: J. F. Wyckoff, William F. Lee, John S. Bussing, J. V. Van Woert, Jr.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Demilt Hall. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. A. S. BUGBEE presided. Nothing of importance transpired.

Ex-Mayor C. J. WELLS, of Buffalo; Judges D. MCLAWN and STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati; United States Senator GEO. EDMONDS, and Ex-Congressman F. A. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, BENTON B. BAGLEY, convicted of grand larceny, was remanded; JAMES MCQUEEN, convicted of burglary, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Trustees of the New-York Dispensary for the ensuing year: James H. Titus, James F. Aspinwall, Benjamin H. Field, James F. De Peyster, David W. Bishop, Dr. Gurdon Buck, and Gilbert L. Beekman.

The examination in the case of M. J. MURPHY, a letter-carrier, charged with embezzling letters at Station F, was continued before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, when Father MCGLYNN, of St. Stephen's Church, and others testified to the general good character of the accused.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College resident in New-York and vicinity will hold their second annual reunion at Delmonico's this evening at 7½ o'clock. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, Prof. LONGFELLOW, President ALLEN, of Girard College, and other graduates will be present.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of THOMAS MEAGHER, a patrolman of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who died in Bellevue Hospital from a pistol-shot wound in the head inflicted by himself on Friday. No cause for the act was shown, and a verdict of suicide rendered.

The German Republican organization of the Twentieth Assembly District have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Ferdinand Treat; Vice-Presidents, Philip Koch and Karl Pistorious; Treasurer, Ch. Laux; Secretaries, Ferdinand Brandeis and Wm. Mentz.

LONG ISLAND.

Since the 16th of May last there have been 195 deaths in Long Island City, of which eight occurred from small-pox.

The funeral of BENJAMIN LAWRENCE, an old resident of Flushing, took place yesterday. Deceased was buried with military honors.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the Farmers' Protective Union of Long Island, was held at Hunter's Point. The following officers were elected: President, ROBERT WILLETS; Vice-President, ISAAC H. COCKS; Treasurer, HENRY L. WYCKOFF; Secretary, ED. H. SEAMEN.

The following officers of the Tax-payers' Association (the Astoria organization) have been elected: John A. Bartow, President; Robert Bannea, S. A. Halsey, J. Lee Smith, Josiah Blackwell, N. Gerhard Schneider, Vice-Presidents; F. W. Blackain, Recording Secretary; S. B. Halsey, Corresponding Secretary, and J. M. Blackwell, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The loss by the fire at Newark on Saturday night was $20,000.

Two hundred and fifty people in Totowa were vaccinated last week.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the barn of Mr. J. D. MERCELES, on Albion-street, Paterson.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE has not filed an opinion affirming the German Valley Railroad charter to be valid, as asserted.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of JASPER MYERS, was found floating in the Passaic River yesterday, near Little Falls.

The amount of Internal revenue tax collected in the Fourth Congressional District during the six months ending Dec. 31, was $176,004 85.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have introduced some valuable changes in the system of tickets used. The excursion tickets are now good for five days, instead of one, as formerly.

The water-main in Elm-street, Paterson, burst yesterday and flooded a number of houses. The ground was so frozen that it was impossible to cut off the water, and great damage was done.

SOPHIA STUCKIE, a little girl fourteen years old, was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the Prospect-street crossing, Hoboken, yesterday, while gathering coal upon the track.

The Republican Executive Committee of Hudson County have organized for the year 1872, by the election of WM. H. BUMSTED President, JOHN READ First Vice-President, A. A. SPADONE Treasurer, and Mr. BROWN Secretary.

JOHN D. STEGMAN, a German, living in Hoboken, and employed by a firm of liquor dealers on Beaver-street, New-York, disappeared last week under circumstances which lead to the belief that he may have been foully dealt with.

A Sunday-school service of unusual interest will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, the 29th inst. Many of the most distinguished Sunday-school men of the country will be present, and Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., has been selected to arrange a programme and conduct the Institute during its various sessions.

Coroner VREELAND, of Newark, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of OTTO BRICKSHADER, who died of small-pox at the house No. 62 Prince-street. The jury rendered a verdict that the disease was accelerated, if not rendered fatal, by the gross neglect of RUDOLPH BRICKSHADER, father of deceased. The accused was arrested and held to bail in $1,000 for trial.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Algeria	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Silesia	Jan. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Weser	Jan. 13	New-York	Bremen.
Washington	Jan. 13	New-York	Havre.
Egypt	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	Jan. 11	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Idaho*, at 11:30 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:40 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on the pier at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1 P. M.... For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M. Double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River, until 2:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 8.—*In steam-ship City of Washington from Havre*—Gen. Barona, F. de Sola, Mr. and Mrs. Grasselli, Jules Mayer, Miss Hopmann, A. Nouville, Mr. Zougeat, Mr. Letang, Mr. Peigne, Roger Mangard, Mr. and Mrs. Bauchatel and infant, P. Bauchatel, Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Francous and infant, Mr. Decaillet, Mr. Revase, Mr. Gay, G. Cognos, P. Cognos, F. Mamony, F. Fossard, E. Pigault, Mr. Klopfenstein, M. Baron, T. B. Sauvagert, Mr. Godard, Mr. and Mrs. Toussant and 2 children, Mr. Benett, Mr. Taguet, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lasade, Mr. Meduli, Mrs. and Miss Deferrari, Mr. and Mrs. Lecomte, Mr. and Mrs. Dimme and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Robinet, Mr. Cleschumann, Mr. Ridey, Mr. and Mrs. Chietennot, Mr. Scheramin, Mr. Schevarzivalder, Mr. Jubord, Mr. Grand, Miss Anna Keiser, Mr. and Mrs. Grimings, Mr. Hildebrand, T. B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Chevallier and 4 children, Mr. Goblet, Mr. Martin, F. Duttles, L. Michel, Mr. Dariot, Mr. Dreurt, Mr. Desoles, Mr. Killian, L. Levy, Mr. Bauchet and 2 children, Mr. Durand, A. Blanc, Mr. Church, Mr. Clark, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Maestro, B. F. Geronimo, frères, Mr. Retourelet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets....4:52 | Moon rises..6:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:49 | Gov. Island..7:38 | Hell Gate...9:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ships Annie M. Small, Parker, Kalama, (Col. River,) Platt & Newton; Electric, (Ger.,) Peyn, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Fedalma, (Br.,) Hanlyn, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Clymping, (Br.,) Bagley, Queenstown, for orders, H. Swestland & Co.; Margaretha Planeq, (Ger.,) Skirks, Rotterdam, Eyre, Wheelock & Co.; Vesta, (Br.,) Park, Santander, and Corunna, Boyd & Hincken; Fanny, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way.

Brigs Redowa, Salter, Marseilles, James Henry; Ramires, Barnard, Demerara via Norfolk, Moss & Ward; Nellie, Owen, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Abby Thaxter, Parker, Mayagues, Nadal & Cubas.

Schrs. S. C. Noyes, Lee, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; C. C. Warren, Smith, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Look, Guptil, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Ellen, Mulhern, Elizabethport; E. Lindsley, Hill, New-London.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton, naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 6, 9 A. M., Hatteras Light, bearing N. W. 5 miles, passed a schr. of about 200 tons, sunk, with larboard quarter partly out of water; could only make out of her name "J. W——t; boat and crew gone; apparently been run into by some other vessel.

Steam-ship Washington, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre Dec. 21 and Brest 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Dec. 17 and Havre 23d, with mdse. and 196 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Put into Halifax Jan. 4, short of coal, and left on the 6th; has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Centaur, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Vaughan, Greenock 42 ds. with pig-iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Arcadia, (Nor.,) Eldrich, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master.

Brig Teil, (Nor.,) Natvig, Palermo 38 ds. with fruit to Willett C. Ward & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Haze, ——, Providence.

Schr. Lucy, (of Eastport,) Mahlman, Richmond 36 hours, with hoop-poles to John Boynton's Son & Co. Jan. 6, at 2 P. M., passed a fore and aft schr., ashore on Great Egg Harbor Shoals, with a signal of distress flying; owing to the heavy sea running at the time could not render her any assistance.

Schr. Calvin P. Harris, Phillips, Baltimore, for Providence. Jan. 7, at 6 P. M., went ashore 4 miles north of Barnegat, and was got off by the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer, A. Winants, and brought to this port, leaking slightly.

Schr. Victor, Mahoney, Para 21 ds. with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Newberg.

Schr. Nellie Scott, Milan, Miragoane, 14 ds. with logwood to Richard Thackary—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Frank Peters, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Heany, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Hulse, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eveline, Bagley, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Panther, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

Arr., this P. M., steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; schr. Lizzie Maud, from Boston. Sld. bark Argo, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8.—Arr. schrs. Augustus J. Fabens, from New-York; Whitney Lang, from Boston; bark Suga, from Pictou.

Cld. barks Libra, for Daboy; Morrocco, for Darien; Jennie L. Barker, for Charleston; schrs. Enchantress, for Morehead City, N. C.; Annie Valentine, for Jacksonville.

Captain Raymond, of bark Abbie Thomas, at this port from Limerick, reports passing bark River Dee, of Liverpool Nov. 25, lat. 50 20 N., lon. 16 59 W., waterlogged and abandoned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—Arr. barks Vivid, from Rio, for orders; Ann Wheaton, from Rio, for orders; schr. Charles Dennis, from Charleston for New-York. A north-east storm prevails here.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—Passed in, for Baltimore, barks Bonnie Brae, from Gloucester; Lanercost, from Genoa; Amity, and David Tucker.

Passed out, bark Heindel and brig Lagitta, for Queenstown; brigs Chesapeake and Chattanooga, for Demerara, and Remice for the West Indies; and ship Yeo, for Bristol.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 8.—Passed in, barks Storfursten, from Liverpool; Schamyl, from Hamburg; Carl, from Antwerp; brigs Gustav Fretwurst, from Falmouth; Louis C. Madeira, from Palermo; Glide, from Rio; ship Margaret, from Hamburg; also, two steamships, one supposed to be the Yazoo, from New-Orleans.

Arr. bark Merced, from Antwerp, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 7.—Arr. steamer Mahoning, (U. S.,) on a cruise; brigs Cascotelle, from Philadelphia, for Portland; Lizzie J. Bigelow, from Ponce, P. R., for Boston; schrs. Jessee and Baltic, from Hoboken, for Boston; Harvest Home, from Port Johnson, for Boston; Louise F. Smith, from Philadelphia for Boston; John M. Ball, Teresa D. Baker and G. M. Hopkins, from Deal's Island for Boston; W. Freeman, from New-York for Boston; Commerce, from New-York for Belfast; R. A. Ford and Rockport, from New-Haven for St. John's, N. B.; Flora A. Newcomb, from Rappahannock for Salem; Modesty, from Hoboken for Lynn; Waterfall, from Belfast for Fortress Monroe; Carrie G. Crosby, from Boston, for Rappahannock; Florence Nowell, from Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Lucy K. Cogswell, from New-Castle, Del., for Newburyport; J. M. Fitzpatrick, from Philadelphia, for Portsmouth, reports while lying at anchor in this harbor, last night, was run into by the schr. Lucy K. Cogswell, of Ipswich, carrying away bowsprit, with all headgear attached; the L. K. C. lost foresail, jibboom, head-gear, foretopmast, and carried away part main rigging; both vessels will have to repair before proceeding.

Sld., Mahoning, (U. S.)

Monday, 8th, arr., schooners Fred Walton, from New-Orleans for Boston; Charles A. Jones, T. J. Trafton, Nellie C. Paine and Abbott Devereux, from Baltimore for Boston; A. H. Cain, from South Amboy for Boston; Lucy M. Jenkins and A. S. Wiley, from Rappahannock River for Boston; Nathan Cleaves, from Tangiers for Boston.

Sld, brig Lizzie J. Bigelow; schrs. Nathan Cleaves, A. S. Wiley, Onward, Ida and Annie, Flora A. Newcomb, Lucie M. Jenkins, Teresa D. Baker, G. M. Hopkins, John M. Ball, Carrie G. Crosby, and Charlie Cobb.

Brig L. J. Bigelow, at this port, reports left at Ponce, P. R., brig Rising Sun, to load for New-York; schrs. E. H. Eaton, for Jamaica, Dec. 23; George W. Petters, for New-York, Jan. 4; James K. Lawrence, for New-York, Dec. 31.

The schr. Rockport, at this port, reports that on Saturday, 6th inst., Marcus Tower, of Rockport, N. B., one of the crew, was knocked overboard by the mainboom and was lost.

Spoken.

Bark Norton Stover, from New-Orleans for Boston, in lat. 40 41, lon. 70 45, by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, wind W. N. W., blowing heavy.

Dec. 31, lat. 33, lon. 70, schr. Astrea, (N. G.,) from Rio Grande do Sul for Boston.

Dec. 26, lat. 29, lon. 70, ship Colorado, from Hamburg for Savannah.

Dec. 28, lat. 37, lon. 72, bark Paragon, from Savannah for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Conceta Geula, (Ital.,) from Licata, is consigned to Slocovich & Co.—not as before reported.

Disasters.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The schr. J. J. Spencer, from Pensacola, of and for Boston, is ashore on the bar at Orleans, Cape Cod. The vessel remains tight, but her pumps are frozen. She will probably get off if the weather continues favorable.

The schr. Edwin Reed, from Boston, for Amboy, went ashore on Great Point. The Nantucket wreckers are at work upon her, and she will probably be got off.

The schr. T. W. Allen, of Dennisville, was passed near Cross Rip light-ship, today, with masts cut away and in tow of schr. Onward, of Nantucket.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—The three-masted schr. reported ashore at Currituck is the Marion, from Boston, for Baltimore, in ballast. She will probably be gotten off without injury.

Brig Sarah Peters, before reported ashore at Body Island, has gone to pieces.

Schr. C. M. Platt, waterlogged, was taken in tow three miles N. of Hatteras, on the 4th inst., by the wrecking steamer Resolute, but went down in 15 fathoms of water, 12 miles off here.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 8.—Arr. steamers Hibernian, from Liverpool, and Caspian, from Baltimore.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 8.—The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbria, Capt. Haack from New-York Dec. 28 for Hamburg; touched at this port today and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 8.—The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Dec. 27, arr. today and sld. for Liverpool.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6.—Arr. brig Tubal Cain, from New-York.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
OPERA GLASSES,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

BEEBE HATS and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEEBE & CO., HATTERS, 160 BROADWAY.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

Dry Monopole,
OF HEIDSIECK & CO.
THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE
IN
RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS
AND WINE MERCHANTS.